

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Barometer 30.01

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 23, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 68. 2 p.m. 70  
Humidity 95 92

March 23, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 p.m. 77  
Humidity 90 97

2865 日八初月二

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

二八六五 日八初月二

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

### PRZEMYSL GARRISON SURRENDERS.

25,000 Prisoners Taken; Terrible Plight of  
the Fortress.

### GERMANS SUSTAIN SERIOUS REVERSES IN FRANCE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

#### Germans' Useless Attacks.

March 23, 11.10 a.m.

The Paris evening communique states:—  
On the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette we hold all the trenches recently disputed, with the exception of ten yards. The enemy delivered five counter-attacks at Les Eparges for the purpose of recovering his lost positions. His defeat is complete. We progressed north of Badonvillers.

#### Germany Responsible

March 22, 6.5 p.m.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking with reference to the origin and issue of the war, emphasised that all might have been avoided by a European conference. Germany, judging from her experience in the Balkan Conference, knew that she could have counted on our goodwill, but Germany refused every suggestion. "On her rests for all time the appalling responsibility for the war."

#### The Last Time.

Sir Edward affirmed, amid loud cheers:—"This is the fourth time within living memory that Prussia has made war upon Europe. We are determined it shall be the last."

March 22, 7.40 p.m.

Sir Edward Grey added that it would have been far easier to settle the dispute between Austria and Servia, which Germany made an occasion for war, than it was to get through the Balkan crisis successfully. Germany knew that we then sought no diplomatic triumph. We did not give ourselves to any intrigue; we pursued, impartially and honourably, the end of peace. We were ready, last July, to do the same again. We had given to Germany, in recent years, every assurance that no aggression upon her would receive any support from us. We had withheld from her but one thing; namely: an unconditional promise to stand aside, however aggressive Germany herself might be to her neighbours.

France, Italy and Russia were ready, in July, to accept a conference. We knew that, after the British proposal for a conference, the Czar himself proposed to the Kaiser that the dispute should be referred to the Hague. We now know that the German Government had prepared for war as only people who planned could prepare.

Sir Edward Grey continued that long before the war he had given Belgium a pledge that never would we violate her neutrality as long as it was respected by others. If Germany invaded Belgium, we were bound to oppose Germany with all our strength. If we had not done so at the first moment, was there anyone now who believed that when Germany attacked the Belgians, shot non-combatants, ravaged the country, violated all the rules of war and all the rules of humanity—was there anyone who thought it possible, now, that we could have sat still and looked on without eternal disgrace?

#### The Great Issue.

One essential condition of the terms of peace must be the restoration to Belgium of her independence of national life, free possession of territory, and reparation, as far as possible, for the cruel wrong done her. The great issue for which the Allies were fighting was that the nations of Europe should live free and independent lives, working out in their own form of government, their own national development, whether great or small states, in full liberty—loud cheers. The German ideal was that the Germans were a superior people, to whom all things were lawful in securing power and against whom any resistance was unlawful.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

#### The German Idea.

The Germans aimed at establishing domination over the nations of the Continent, imposing, not liberty for every nation, but subservience to Germany. But he would rather perish or leave the Continent altogether than live under such conditions—(cheers).

After the war, said Sir Edward, we must be free to live, not menaced continually by the talk of Supreme War Lords in shining armour, rattling the sword and scabbard and continually invoking Heaven as the accomplice of Germany. Neither would we have our policy dictated nor national destinies and activities controlled by military castles.

#### The Allies' Claim.

We claimed, said Sir Edward, that the Allies would secure for Europe the right of different nations to independent sovereignty, the right to pursue national existence, not under the shadow of Prussian hegemony and supremacy, but in right of equal liberty. He concluded by paying a tribute to the splendid courage and patriotism of our Allies, and said there was no nobler opportunity of serving one's country than when its existence was at stake and when the cause was just and right. There never was a time in our national history when the crisis was so great and so imperative or the cause more just and right—(loud cheers).

#### Trenches Recaptured.

March 22, 4.55 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—  
A German attack took some sections of trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette. We counter-attacked and recaptured them. Our mining warfare in La Boisselle is progressing. Fifty shells fell in Rheims on Sunday.

#### Two Serious Reverses.

We inflicted two serious reverses on the enemy in Argonne. We blew up, near Bazelle, three mines. Two companies stormed the trench and maintained the position, despite strong counter-attacks.

A quarter of a mile away, the Germans counter-mined and attacked. Hot hand-to-hand fighting ensued, the Germans being hurled back, despite reinforcements. Then, when they were retiring, our artillery caught them and inflicted very heavy losses.

#### Przemysl Surrenders.

March 13, 3.45 p.m.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent states that a communique says Przemysl has surrendered.

A Te Deum was sung at the Russian Headquarters, the Czar attending.

[Przemysl is a fortified town in Galicia, with 36,000 inhabitants. It has long been invested by the Russian forces.]

#### A Most Important Success.

March 22, 8.30 a.m.

The surrender of Przemysl, after a six months' assault, is regarded as a most important success at an opportune moment. The Russians' booty is large.

The garrison is estimated at 25,000. There are twelve villages within the fortress.

The success has been achieved at a minimum cost.

#### A State of Famine.

According to latest messages from Petrograd the Przemysl prisoners say that famine prevailed within the fortress. They were without bread or meat, and there were no animals except the officers' horses, though game was sometimes bagged.

The soldiers were living on tinned food, some of which had been brought by air-craft.

#### Troops Discontented.

The inhabitants suffered from typhoid and other diseases; consequently the troops were greatly discontented. They declared that the recent sorties were an extravagant waste of ammunition, due to the desire of the commanders to terminate the situation.

#### Heavy German Losses.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking.)

March 22.

On the 19th, in Champagne, the enemy violently bombarded our positions and launched an infantry attack, but he was repulsed with very heavy losses.

#### French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

March 21.

We continued to progress at Eparges. We took a great part of the German position disputed for two days, the enemy leaving numerous dead on the ground. We progressed also in Le Prete wood.

Two Zeppelins during the night flew over the north-west region of Paris and suburbs, dropping some twelve bombs. The damage was unimportant; eight people were wounded, one seriously. The Zeppelins were afterwards attacked by special anti-aircraft guns, and also by French aeroplanes. The Zeppelins disappeared in a northerly direction.

A Petrograd official message says:—We threw the Germans over the frontier and compelled them to evacuate Piliaki. The enemy vainly attempted to march out from Przemysl, where we took 3,000 prisoners.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

March 22.

On the 19th, we repulsed night attacks delivered north-east of Albert and west of Perthes, the Germans sustaining very heavy losses.

On the 20th, in Champagne, no infantry action took place. Our artillery surprised a German platoon of infantry which was gathering, and caused it to suffer heavily.

At Eparges we took over the greater part of the enemy's positions, which had been contested for several days, after having repulsed two counter-attacks.

Three new counter-attacks by the Germans failed, bringing them serious losses.

During the night of the 20th, four Zeppelins attempted to raid Paris, coming from the direction of Compiègne and the Oise valley. Two were obliged to turn back before attaining Paris; the other two only flew over the capital for a very short time, dropping a dozen bombs, several of which did not explode. Eight people were wounded, one only being serious.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

#### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### The "Blockade."

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

March 20.

The Admiralty announces that, during the week March 10th to 17th, 1,539 vessels entered or left ports in Great Britain. During this period, eight vessels were sunk by the enemy's submarines.

#### CONTINGENTARY OPINION.

#### THE CZAR TO THE KAISER.

(PUBLISHED BY THE "PHILADELPHIA")

The following leading article is from the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) of February 2:—

Who began the war? Germany has tried to dodge the responsibility, but the documents tell another story. The German White Paper contained a despatch from the Czar to the Kaiser, dated July 29, 1914, appealing for help to avert the consequences of the Austrian declaration of war against Servia. The indignation in Russia was immense, he said, so that he could not much longer stand the pressure brought to bear upon him to intervene. The Czar's words reveal clearly his anxiety to maintain the peace. "I ask you, in the name of our old friendship, to do all that is possible to prevent your ally from going too far." How did the Kaiser respond to this call? He sent to the Czar two telegrams justifying the Austrian attitude, advising Russia to remain a spectator (which he must have known was impossible) and declaring, "The whole weight of the decision now rests upon your shoulders."

So much the German White Paper made public, and it was enough to acquit the Czar from the charge of being the aggressor. A telegram evidently sent by the Czar to the Kaiser just before the appeal in the name of old friendship, which has now been given out at Petrograd, makes it even more obvious that he resisted to the last the thought of war. After thanking the Kaiser for a "conciliatory and friendly" communication and asking him to

explain the difference between its tone and that of an official message presented by the German Ambassador, headed, "It would be fair to give over the Austro-Servian problem to The Hague Conference." There is no record of any reply to this eminently reasonable and pacific suggestion. The following day, July 30, the Czar again besought the Kaiser to bring "strong pressure" on Austria. Two days after that, Germany declared war on Russia.

No explanation from German sources, no protestation, no apology, can obliterate the plain facts of this damning record. Germany wanted war, and she got it. That is the whole story.

#### The New P. and O. Chairman.

Lord Inchoape, the new chairman of the P. and O. Company, is probably the only peer of the realm who takes his title from a rock in the sea off the place of his birth. The rock is the Bell Rock or Inchoape, and his Lordship's native town is Arbroath or Aberbrothock, whose abbot placed a bell on the reef, "fixed upon a tree or timber, which rang continually, being moved by the sea, giving notice to the sailors of the danger." This tradition is the basis of Southey's ballad.

#### Manila's P.W.D.

The Manila municipal board has sent to the Governor General its Public Works bill for approval. The bill calls for an expenditure of P576,637 in all. Among the principal items are the following: The Santa Mesa market, P8,646; San Lazaro market, P10,000; repairs to the Malate school building, P2,000; for bridges including the new Rosario bridge to take the place of the bridge of Spain, P312,557; for streets P50,271; for appropriations and other items P11,764.—*Cebu News*.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

Przemysl has surrendered to the Russians.

The booty captured by the Russians at Przemysl was large.

The Allies have inflicted two serious reverses on the Germans in Argonne.

The garrison at Przemysl, which has surrendered, is estimated at 25,000.

On the surrender of Przemysl, the Czar attended a thanksgiving service at the Russian Headquarters.

From March 10 to 17, 1,539 vessels left and entered ports in Great Britain and only eight were sunk by the enemy's submarines.

The Russians on entering Przemysl found the inhabitants to be in a pitiable plight, suffering from shortage of food and from typhoid.

"This is the fourth time within living memory that Prussia has made war upon Europe. We are determined it shall be the last."—Sir Edward Grey.

Sir Edward Grey says the war could have been avoided by a European conference, and the appalling responsibility rests for all time on Germany.

#### NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

Messrs. Snowman and Co.'s freight report appears elsewhere.

The entries for the H.K.C.C. lawn tennis tournament are given to-day.

General news and an article headed "England in War Time" appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 6.

Last evening interesting presentations were made at the Catholic Women's League rooms to Mrs. Matland and Major Bowen.

#### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—noon.  
Lazon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—12.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 25.  
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

Wednesday, March 31.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—11 a.m.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—noon.







## GENERAL NEWS.

Reported Official Changes  
in China.

The *Eastern Times* reports:—Chu Chia-pao the Civil-Governor of Chihli, is now on leave owing to the funeral of his father, and Chu Chi-shun, the Minister of Home Affairs, will be appointed the acting Civil-Governor of Chihli, while Chien Nan-hsun, the Junior Chief Secretary of the State Department, will be appointed acting Home Minister in addition to his present position.

Penang Town Guard. Penang, March 12.—Mr. Justice Edden presided at a meeting of over sixty Britishers, which accepted the scheme of a provisional committee for starting, subject to Government sanction, a Town Guard consisting of those who were unable or ineligible to join the Volunteers. Major Milken, O.C., attended and promised his assistance.—*Straits Times*.

Oldest Service Man in the Empire. John Durant, of Weybridge, has entered his 100th year. He joined the Navy 92 years ago and is probably the oldest service man in the Empire. In 1842 he entered the employment of the South Metropolitan Gas Company as a bargeman. After more than 40 years' service he was pensioned by the company.

Returned Revolutionaries. The *Sinwansoo* reports:—Chang Jao-ching, Liu Yi-chu, Lai Hung, Li Liu-chin and Hsieh Fu, who have been allowed to have amnesties, returned to China and arrived at Tientsin by the N.Y.K. steamer *Takeshima Maru* in the evening of the 13th March from Japan. The police authorities at Tientsin welcomed them and entertained them at noon of the 14th and they will be sent up to Peking with an escort.

Taxi or Dollars? Mr. Liang Sub-yi, Director-General of the Customs Administration, has consulted the Ministry of Finance with respect to the change of the monetary standard for the payment of Customs duties from taels into dollars. Mr. Liang is of the opinion that the yuan (dollar) has become the standard of all Government payments and the practice of receiving and paying in taels has now become obsolete, so that the reform in consideration is a necessary measure.—*Peking Daily News*.

Aviation Disaster in Japan. The Japanese Navy Department reports that while engaged in practice flight Navy aeroplane No. 15 fell from a height of about 70 metres at Yahama, near Utsunomiya, on March 6, two aviators and a mechanic being drowned. The aviators were Lieutenants Adachi and Takebe, says the *Japan Chronicle*. A later report states the bodies of Lieutenants Adachi and Takebe were recovered by divers shortly after noon yesterday, but the body of the mechanic had not then been recovered.

"The Hat Trick." Says the *North China Daily News* of March 16:—The Paper-hunt Club races on Saturday were distinguished by an event that can rarely, if ever, have been equalled—an owner of three ponies and no more, riding them all himself, and winning three steepchases. This was the good fortune of Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe, who carried off the Jorrock Cup, with Mameluke, the Club Challenge Cup with Bonnie and the Stewards' Cup with Marengo. An informal reception was held at the Race Club on Sunday morning to offer Mr. Rowe deserved congratulations on his "hat trick."

Japan and the Formosans. The "Society for the Assimilation of the Formosans," says the *Japan Chronicle*, was not an altogether attractive title—it sounds almost like a euphemistic description for cannibalism, but it was with the best of intentions that Count Itagaki founded the society some years ago. The Formosan authorities, however, are so little satisfied with the society's work that they have ordered its abolition, on the grounds that its existence is detrimental to public security. Colonel Nozu and other Japanese gentlemen interested in the work of the society have left Taipei, an *Asahi* despatch announces, for Japan.

## NOTICE.

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## ENGLAND IN WAR TIME.

The Industrial Activity of  
Huddersfield.

The *Times* has published a series of striking articles by its special correspondent on the great industrial centres as they are in time of war and this, concerning Huddersfield, contains much that is interesting.

A night-long glare of green and golden light, mills that work overtime and all the time, the murmur of looms without number—these are the sights and sounds of the valley of Wharfe.

While London sleeps behind the dark veil which war has drawn across its face, the Colne Valley flings to the night a radiant challenge. It is burning the candle at both ends to keep the troops supplied with khaki. It knows no rest or play-time. Its nights are more brilliant and not less busy than its days. There are no scenes in industrial England today to be compared with the nightly spectacle of the woollen mills that stride down the valley from Marsden under the fells of the Yorkshire and Lancashire borderland to the junction of the Colne with the Calder below Huddersfield. There is little enough romance in the valley by day, but night hides the thick smoke belched from lofty chimney-stacks, the greasy effluent oozing into canal or dyke, the cold severity of grey stone, the monotony of mill design. There is then nothing to be seen but lights, great square masses of light the length of a score of windows and the height of half-a-dozen storeys, tiny punctures of light marking the track up bleak hillsides to the undiscovered country which goes by the expressive name of "Back o' th' Moon."

There is hardly any movement in the densely-populated valley. Its life and energy, the power of its brains and the strength of its arms, seem to be concentrated within the walls of hot and noisy mills. The valley is not occupied solely in making khaki for the British soldier, though the bulk of the machinery is engaged in satisfying the voracious clothing-bunger of our own War Office. It is despatching green-grey cloth to the Russian Army, and blue-grey, of a dark shade, for the Belgians, and of a light shade for the French, to the bases of our Allies in the West. Lodz and Verviers and Roubaix are in the hands of the enemy; their industries are awaiting their certain resurrection. Meanwhile the Colne Valley must work as it never worked before to fill the gaps in the equipment of the Allies.

So we find that there is hardly any but strictly war work going forward in the mills. The volume of orders is unprecedented. The measures taken to cope with the rush are likewise without precedent. Regulations under the Factory Acts have been relaxed in order to allow women and children to work overtime. Men are working hours that even in this time of national emergency some of their leaders regard as excessive. Unemployed cotton

operatives have been brought in from Lancashire. Refugees from the Belgian textile districts are lending a hand. Saturday afternoon work is almost universal. Sunday work is quite common. Some mills are working 24 hours a day. Several are working seven days a week, with perhaps a three hours' respite on Sunday afternoons for the cleaning and overhauling of machinery. The old machines used in the making of fine and fancy cloths are being adapted to the manufacture of heavy army cloth. New machines for the saving of time and labour are being extended.

The output of cloth is prodigious. Firms no longer measure their production by the yard but by the mile. A recent estimate put the war-time output of army cloth at 300 miles a week. The average life of a khaki uniform on active service is not more than three months. Since each uniform takes about three and a quarter yards of cloth, every million men in the field will want 13,000,000 yards a year. Leagues of cloth are required besides for overcoats, blankets, horse-rugs, hose, caps, and puttees. Is it any wonder, with this vista of work ahead, that what seemed grave problems a few months back are now treated as trifles light as air? Much of the normal export trade, for instance, has been cut off by the war. The remainder is hedged round with Government restrictions which virtually amount to prohibition. Continental firms owe manufacturers and merchants in and around Huddersfield nearly £2,000,000, but there is no time for repining in a district which has recently had to refuse an order for 3,000,000 yards of cloth for the Russian Army. The supply in fact falls far short of the demand and the glut of orders will probably last as long as the war.

Cloth manufacturers cannot fail at this time to recall that their industry had its beginnings in the distracted state of the Low Countries some centuries ago. Many Flemish weavers of the present day, driven from their mills by the common enemy, have been given employment in the textile factories of the West Riding. The spirit of comradeship shown by the weaver in readily agreeing to work side by side with Belgian refugees is in sharp contrast to the attitude taken up by the collier. Many hewers of coal from the rich Belgian seams have found sanctuary in this country, but the York-hire Miners' Association have decided that they cannot tolerate their presence in the pits on which the khaki mills depend for fuel.

There are between 50 and 60 Belgians employed in the mills in the Huddersfield district, and the circumstances are so novel that it is worth placing on record the conditions on which they have been given work. The first is that they shall be paid the standard rate of wages, and the second that, should the want of employment arise, they shall be the first to be dismissed. As they have for the present to contribute nothing towards their maintenance, their wages are being parcelled out on a uniform plan:

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## Taxation of Tonnage at Dairen

It was proposed some time ago to levy a tonnage tax on the boats registered at Dairen, but at that time the proposal was dropped on account of the objection of the shipowners at Dairen. The decision now reached is said to be that the levy of the tonnage tax at the rate of 30 sen per ton will be enforced on all ships registered at Dairen from April 1.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Confuey 97 Connaught Road, Perth.  
Levered (2), Liverpool.  
Manwild New York.  
Namlon, Hilo.  
Ricou, Macao.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 18th, 1915.  
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Yeohing, Moji.  
Neetachun, Shanghai.  
Cheongwo Woshui, Yokohama.  
Yahshuntung, Shan hai.  
R. BLACK, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 19th, 1915.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

## A SWEEPING CHARGE.

In a re-print from the *London and China Express* which we published in Saturday's issue, the following occurs: "Irish agents in the United States are most busily employed in trying to inflame Americans against British policy in the Pacific. The entire control of the Pacific, these agents assert, is the one aim and object of the British, and the latter hope to achieve it through the help of the Japanese." Even if there were better foundation for the statement, the present is hardly the time for making it; and, in view of the fact that many thousands of Irish are at this moment serving with the colours—Irish from England and the Dominions, and even from the United States, as well as from their own country—it is apparent that there is unfairness in so sweeping an accusation.

At the time of the Land League trouble of 1882 "Irish American" became a catchword; it was in everybody's mouth and was made to do duty in the popular imagination for every conceivable wickedness under the sun, even as the name "Fenian," twenty years earlier, had been regarded as standing for all that was evil. And the tradition has, unfortunately, lasted. But when the matter is sifted a little, we find that for one reprobate, or one agitator who would immensely benefit by a sojourn in some United States goal, somewhere about a thousand of these much-dreaded and much-misunderstood American Irishmen are harmless sentimentalists, with more heart than purse; men who will deny themselves almost the necessities of life rather than fail to subscribe their dollar towards meeting the "needs of their countrymen" in the far away little island whose glories are only known to them from the tales which they heard at the knees of mother or grandmother. That, usually, is the extent of their baseness. How, after England's and America's experience of both sides, the Irishmen came to be regarded as ruffians and the Orangemen as lambs, is more than we have ever been able to discover. The fact, however, remains that, in the eyes of the respectable world, the Orangemen can steal a horse and it will be accounted unto him for righteousness, while the man of genuine Irish blood will be subjected to suspicion, ostracism and general malediction for taking an enquiring, albeit perfectly innocent, glance over a hedge. That our readers may be convinced that we do not speak from mere bias, we commend to their attention the paragraph which we have quoted above.

The allegation is too monstrously ridiculous to be taken seriously, if it were not that the Empire's enemies are all agog to lay hold on the most slender pretence or the most palpable misrepresentation and to turn it, if possible, to their own advantage. But what will such sober-minded Americans as are not in the habit of listening to scares think of the statement? It would not surprise us if they told our contemporary roundly to learn to distinguish between an Irishman and a German Jew. That there may be people busily engaged in seeking to arouse Americans against Britain we are fully prepared to believe; but those people are not, and never were, British subjects, and probably know a vast deal more about the geography of Frankfurt or Hamburg than of England, Ireland or the Pacific. Even if there were a reasonable amount of justice in the charge, even if Irishmen were busied as they are represented as being, Britishers would rest none the less easily, for where Germans and "hyphenated Americans" have failed dismally with the United States, others are hardly likely to succeed.

## "O" and Mental Recreation.

According to Home papers, Sir Arthur Quiller Couch has been dealing very successfully, in one of his Cambridge lectures, with the urgent need for mental recreation. In speaking of Shakespeare's later work—with special reference to "Pericles"—he remarked that such plays succeeded with the Elizabethan public because they gave "like the rebus or the picture puzzle, a new sensation." He added: "They might call these new sensations cheap, vulgar, tawdry. But in art, as in life, men must have reaction and novelty—reaction even from the best." Those whose consciences sometimes prick them because they have been guilty of visits to music halls or of devoting spare hours to Dickens, Paul de Kock, Artemus Ward or Mark Twain, may surely take comfort from "Q's" words. He tells us, in a new form, the old story of the depressing effect of "all work and no play" on "Jock." If we look back on a list of our various friends and acquaintances, we shall undoubtedly see that those of them whom we were obliged to class under the genus "bore" were the men who never condescended to read light fiction—or, perhaps, any fiction at all. Man was no more meant to take life too seriously than he was meant to dance and lilt through it; and we may regard it as a general truth that those who eschew the music hall and the "funny" story or poem are usually either prig or dullards.

## The Du Mauriers.

In another column we publish the report of Lieut. Colonel Guy Du Maurier's death at the Front. Singularly enough a *Globe* which arrived in the Colony yesterday mentions the quite recent death of Mrs. Du Maurier, widow of the artist and mother of the deceased officer. Colonel Du Maurier came of a clever family, and though his father had his detractors, his artistic work has been approved by the very highest critics. The dead Colonel will be best remembered by his popular play "An Englishman's Boy." To-day, when recruiting is almost the first word in everyone's mouth, it is interesting to recall the fact that the play in question gave a very considerable spurt to the Territorial movement. It appeared anonymously, and conjecture was busy for a long time as to the authorship. So far as we remember, it was attributed to all sorts and conditions of men, from General Bider Powell even to Mr. G. R. Sims, of hair-restorer fame. The drama was valuable, in that it forced upon the public mind the possibility of invasion—a possibility which no one, had till then, troubled very much about. It showed most vividly the penalty that a country may have to pay for its young men's unpreparedness, and it shamed many hundreds of young men out of their lackadaisical attitude towards life. In fact it made a most satisfactory assault on the ranks of the "Nuts."

## The Bishop and the "Nut."

Talking of this class of undesirable, which the name "Nut" seems to suit admirably, we see from another mail paper that the Bishop of Carlisle has been making some remarks thereon, on the platform. "He did not like a 'Nut,' and he did not see that such people had any right to exist. Some 'Nuts,' however, had come out as heroes in this war." Exactly; but by that time they had deserted the "Nut" brigade and all its sinful ways. This war has, with a few exceptions, exterminated the noble army of young cubes who were recognisable by their gaudy socks, their cheap attempts at "gentility," their sneaking hankering after such profligacy as might lie within the limits of their purses, and their religious contempt for everything and everybody that was not of the nut, nutty. We still see some of them wandering about Hongkong, but even this remnant is showing signs of donning the Volunteer uniform and doing something useful. It begins to look as though, in the long run, the trades that will have been hit the hardest by the war are the manufacturers of socks of dazzling hues and of all other paraphernalia that goes—nay, that went—to make up a nuttish exterior.

## DAY BY DAY.

NEITHER LET MISTAKES NOR WRONG DIRECTIONS, OF WHICH EVERY MAN, IN HIS STUDIES AND ELSEWHERE, FALLS INTO MANY, DISCOURAGE YOU. THERE IS PRECIOUS INSTRUCTION TO BE GOT BY FINDING WE WERE WRONG. LET A MAN TRY FAITHFULLY, MANFULLY TO BE RIGHT, HE WILL GROW DAILY MORE AND MORE RIGHT.—Carlyle.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 72; fine.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 64; fine.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Aki Maru at 11 a.m.  
Up to the Minute.—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—  
Banks.—\$800, sales and sellers.  
Hongkong Fires.—\$373, buyers.

Douglases.—\$35, sales.  
Steamboats.—\$23, sellers.  
Kung Yik.—Tla. 12, buyers.

Cement.—\$61.  
The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.15-10d.

Company Meetings.  
The shareholders' meetings of the China Sugar Co. and the Luzon Sugar Co. are to be held at noon and 12.15 p.m. respectively to-morrow.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—H. K. Cigar Store, \$20.

## A Pick-Pocket.

A Chinese employed as a house coolie was charged this morning, at the Police Court, by Inspector Gerrard, with the theft from the person of seventy cents. It is alleged that the defendant cut the pocket of the complainant away with a sharp razor. He was sent to prison for two months, with four hours' strokes.

## Out in His Reckoning.

A former temple attendant was remanded this morning for a week on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. The story is told that the man was originally a fortune teller, but his prognostications had turned out such utter failures that he was dismissed from the temple and the matter so preyed on his mind that he cut his throat.

## A Sensational Wire Act.

To-night, at the Victoria Theatre, Mr. J. Bracken enters upon a fortnight's engagement. Mr. Bracken, who is a "wire" artist, has come here from Australia, via Java and the Philippines, where he has had very successful seasons, and is on his way to Japan and America. His act includes jugglery and cycling on the high wire, and should be one well worth going to see.

## Without Permission.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R. N., at the Marine Court this morning, A. H. N. Van Nieuwenhuijse, of the Java China Japan Line, charged Kube Ihatare, runner to the Hinode Hotel, and Naniba Nanji, runner to the Tokyo Hotel, that they unlawfully boarded the s.s. Tjipanas without the permission of the master or the officer in charge of the ship on the 22nd inst. Defendants were fined \$15 each.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output to date for the current month is as follows:—

March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	231	249	228	250	229	229	217	232	243	260	238	258	224	227	231	235	261	232	231	237	238	236

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## ZEPPELINS AND SUBMARINES FAIL.

## A "Karlsruhe" Story Confirmed.

German "frightfulness" is not working out altogether in the manner in which Berlin had hoped. A couple of telegrams to hand within the past twenty-four hours establish that point. The one refers to Zeppelins and the other to submarines—weapons of warfare on which the enemy reckoned much, but which, up to the present, have not proved of any real value in furthering the cause he has at heart. So far as the submarines menace is concerned, the figures given in the Foreign Office cable of vessels entering and leaving the United Kingdom furnish eloquent proof that Germany's dreams of smashing up our mercantile marine are doomed to non-realisation. During the week from March 10 to 17 over 1,500 ships entered and cleared from English ports, and of these only eight were sunk by enemy submarines, and these, without exception, small craft.

The Over-Rated Zeppelin.  
As to the Zeppelins, the raid on Paris was a miserable fiasco, just as the recent visit to Calais was, when the only persons killed were seven harmless railway employees. Germany has been at war now for close on eight months, and with all her boastings concerning her wonderful fleet of Zeppelins these much over-rated machines have not done a single piece of really effective or valuable work. If the record of the war so far as it has gone is any indication of what the future has in store, neither the British nor the French are likely to be frightened by submarines on the one hand or Zeppelins on the other.

The Karlsruhe.  
The statement issued by the Admiralty, that it has reason to believe that the Karlsruhe was sunk in November last off the West Indies, is interesting in that it amounts to an acceptance of a story which the *Telegraph* published just a month ago. That story was contained in a letter dated Grenada, December 3, from a person who asserted that he was an eye-witness of a naval battle which took place off Grenada on November 25, in which the Karlsruhe took part and was, he says, sunk. The battle, he stated, was carried on between more than two warships and lasted for about four hours, and after the engagement a life-buoy marked "S. M. S. Karlsruhe," together with wreckage, barrels and foodstuffs, came ashore, while later fishermen encountered dead bodies floating in the water. Among other articles which came ashore later still were German helmets and an officer's sword. The whole story bore the impress of being thoroughly genuine, and it seems confirmed by the announcement of the Admiralty, which is not given to subscribing to stories of any kind unless it has good grounds for believing that they are authentic.

Fall of Przemysl.  
On the 17th, a Petrograd communique stated that the fall of Przemysl would be only a matter of a few days. The news now comes to hand that the garrison there has surrendered. And so the expected has happened. Recent telegrams have made it clear that the beleaguered fort was in a terrible plight, and the determined sortie which resulted in the loss of 3,000 men was no doubt the last straw to break the camel's back. The capitulation of the garrison is an event of great importance, and we may now look to see Russia doing big things, since a big force of invaders is released for service elsewhere.

Edemy Firms.  
The *Punjab Gazette* notifies that R. Wilfred and Company, coach-builders, of Lahore, and the Cafe Abrens, a firm of confectioners at Simla, being hostile firms within the meaning of paragraph 2 of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, have been refused a licence to carry on or engage in trade or business in British India, and that after this date no person in British India shall carry on or engage in any trade or business with these firms.

## THE FREIGHT MARKET.

## A Lively Fortnight.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their freight circular, dated March 20, state:—

The fortnight under review has, against all expectations, been quite a lively one, chiefly owing to a sudden strong demand for tonnage Saigon to this, and in consequence of the abnormal scarcity of tonnage (referring for prompt loading, rates have risen to such a high level, in such a short time as no one had expected. Whatever tonnage could be procured was easily placed Saigon to this at such rates that even demand for tonnage to load at Bangkok to this at 45 50 cents per picul was not considered tempting enough.

Saigon-Hongkong:—A very large business has been done and fixtures since last writing. Aggregate some 600,000 piculs. Rates have rapidly risen from 24 to 40 cents per picul for medium-sized vessels and these being insufficient for the existing demand a couple of large carriers of about 80-100,000 piculs capacity "chipped in" on lump-sum charter, the rate working out at between 23 and 35 cents per picul. The market closes with charterers' wants for prompt loading evidently satisfied. Rice export from Saigon from last January to 27th January amount to 52,740 tons as compared with 32,307 tons during corresponding period last year. Quotation stands for March-April shipment \$4.70 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, against \$4.13 same period last year.

Saigon-Philippines:—A single fixture is on record on basis of 30,000 piculs at 37 cents per picul to Cebu.

Bangkok:—There is better enquiry from Bangkok here, and liners are obtaining berth loading on basis of 55-58 cents per picul. We hear of negotiations for several trips for outsiders, and the charter of a 3,000 tonner is reported from Bangkok to this on lump-sum basis of \$24,600, the rate working out at 55-58 cents per picul.

Dalay-Canton:—A Japanese steamer on the regular run accepted a part cargo of 30,000 piculs at 25 sen and just at the close a fixture was put through locally at 40 cents per picul for very prompt loading for same quantity.

Coal—Freights:—Tonnage M.J. to Hongkong still remains practically unprocureable except on owners' terms which are considered by charterers beyond all reason. The same position applies so far as the Japanese coasting trade is concerned. Owners and speculators, in order to force their demand, are laying up their vessels for a time, or effecting repairs which are not immediately necessary, so that the market may be kept as far as possible, bare of tonnage. The freight Moji to Yokohama is now quoted at Yen 150 and Moji-Hongkong Yen 280 per ton is demanded.

Fixtures Reported:—Moji-Hongkong Yen 250 per ton, Hongkong-Yen 250 per ton, Hongkong-Hongkong, private terms.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s advices received from London dated 19th February are as follows:—

"Referring to our last freight report dated 12th inst., markets since have remained steady in the West but have hardened considerably in the East, where the scarcity of tonnage has compelled charterers to concede further rises. The outlook generally does not look any better from the merchant's point of view, as, although the enemies' threat of a blockade is not taken seriously by British owners, insurance rates are increasing, and is another excuse for still higher rates. The northern enhanced rates to induce neutral owners to send their boats across the North Sea, although at the moment markets will not allow of a further increase.

"The Plate, after a pause, owing to heavy storms, is again firmer, and America is strong for grain with more enquiry for cotton. High time charter rates continue to be offered for 9-12 months, and the general impression is that rates will remain high for some time.

"Far East.—This market is unable to compete with the rice markets, but if the projected export of Russian wheat via Vladivostok becomes a fact we shall probably see 80/- and over paid from there; meantime, beans cannot pay more than 55/- to U.K., which is much too low to continue.

## LOCAL PRESENTATIONS.

## Mrs. Maitland and Major Bowen the Recipients.

There was a very large gathering at the rooms of the Catholic Women's League, Cairns Road, last evening, presided over by His Lordship Bishop Pizzardi, to show the members' appreciation of the invaluable work of Mrs. Maitland, who is about to leave for a holiday at Home, and Maj. Bowen, who bids farewell to the Colony very shortly, by presenting them with a very artistically-designed address each, bound in a most uncommon fashion, and signed by the members of the League.

After tea had been served, Mr. J. P. Braga introduced Miss Alves, to whom the pleasant duty of presenting Mrs. Maitland with her address was allotted.

Miss Alves then read the address and presented it to Mrs. Maitland. Mrs. Maitland briefly replied, saying she was very thankful to them for their kindness. If she could help them when she came back she would be very pleased to do so.

Mr. Maitland said he endorsed what Mrs. Maitland had said. The work she had done had kept her busy, and busy people were the happy ones. He hoped by the time they came back to Hongkong, peace would be restored—in fact they hoped to hear the Peace rejoicings at Home.

His Lordship the Bishop then referred to the loss the League would sustain through the departure of Major Bowen. Apart from the loss to the League, Major Bowen would be a loss to the Church and a personal loss to himself. He spoke with feelings of pleasure, mingled with regret—he was pleased to be able to speak of one so closely identified with the Church, and he felt regret in the fact that that meeting was a parting one. The Catholic community in general were indebted to him, and the very foundation of that League was due to him. He had also produced, for them that extremely useful organ, the *Bulletin*. The League was his own infant and it had developed into a lovely child.—(Hear, hear).

Mindful perhaps of the saying that Satan found mischief for idle hands, he was enlarging the scope of the League by sewing, circles, a library, etc. He urged them, out of respect for Major Bowen, to undertake to look after and preserve the Catholic Women's League in which Major Bowen had been so deeply interested. Many times when his Lordship had called on Major Bowen for assistance he had responded so very willingly, even when it must have been at great personal inconvenience.

Major Bowen then received his address from Mrs. Rozario, the President of the League.

In a characteristic speech, Major Bowen responded and called on them to rally to the support of the League and said it was all nonsense to say that his leaving would affect the League. He was pleased to be able to say that the *Bulletin* was placed in very capable hands, and there was no reason why the Catholic Women's League should not continue to be the success it had been and which it was meant to be.—(Applause).

The remainder of the evening was spent in music and song.

tempt owners away from better markets.

Time Charter.—This market continues firm, but the majority of owners are still disinclined to fix their tonnage on this basis. Very few fixtures have been reported, but as the markets generally continue firm, charterers have had to pay high prices for the few steamers they have secured. The only business effected in the far trades is s.s. Riverdale, delivery Fremantle in March for about 9 months, Australian trading, at 10/- on d.w. redelivery U.K. The other charters are for Transatlantic trading, and with delivery United States for one trip redelivery West Italy, charterers have had to pay 80/- on d.w., whilst two steamers have been fixed with delivery in the Mediterranean for one States round at 14/- for about 9 months' general trading, a handy steamer has secured 13/8, otherwise there is nothing further to report. For 6-9 months Transatlantic trading charterers are still enquiring for large boats, and are offering 11/- unsuccessfully, and as there is a good enquiry these rates are likely to continue.



## LAWN TENNIS.

## THE H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

## List of Entrants and the Championship Draw

Below we give the entries for the Hongkong Cricket Club tennis tournament, and the draw for the Championship Singles, open to all the Colony, the trophy for which is a new silver cup presented by Sir Paul Chater. There is a particularly large number of entrants and some very fine play should be witnessed. In particular there are some good Chinese players who have entered for the Open Singles Championship. The favourite on last year's tour (losing Mr. Nesbit, who will not play through) is still Mr. S. E. Green, who played well against Mr. Nesbit last year. However, it may be expected that some of the new-comers into the open competition will give him some good games.

The entries are as follows:—  
Open Champion Singles, for cup, valued £50, kindly presented by Sir Paul Chater, O. M. G.—Capt. Hattersley Smith, and Messrs. S. E. Green, L. le Breton, E. Kent, O. P. Hamilton, A. R. Linton, G. R. Sayer, F. W. Cary, W. H. Ford, Ng Sze Kwong, W. L. Wei, H. L. Yung, P. K. Kwong, Ng Eze Cheong, M. P. Lo, Major Crisp, F. A. Redmond, A. H. Crook, and J. W. Franks.

Handicap Singles, "A" Class.—Capt. Hattersley Smith, Messrs. H. A. Nisbet, S. E. Green, W. H. Ford, F. W. Cary, L. le Breton, N. E. Kent, O. P. Hamilton, A. R. Linton, G. R. Sayer, Major Crisp, F. A. Redmond, R. A. Boyer, L. N. Murphy, M. T. Jones, A. H. Crook, F. W. Franks, W. G. Worcester, and H. Brayshaw.

Handicap Singles, "B" Class.—Dr. Lindsay Woods, Messrs. E. Abraham, H. St. Amoy, E. J. R. Mitchell, M. M. Maas, E. Leigh Bennett, C. Miskin, J. R. Wood, H. Taylor, A. E. Cooke, H. Murray Bain, J. J. de Rome, P. Jacks, A. E. Gace, W. H. Vivash, C. W. Bewick, T. A. Longtin, R. F. Hall, C. Bernard-Brown, O. C. Sark, H. E. Marlet, C. J. Hewitt, D. E. Clarke, Major Faichnie and Dr. W. V. M. Koch.

Handicap Doubles.—Major Crisp and Capt. Hattersley Smith; N. E. Kent and W. H. Ford; S. E. Green and E. Abraham; H. R. Phillips and H. A. Nisbet; F. W. Cary and M. J. Faichnie; O. P. Hamilton and Watson; E. J. R. Mitchell and T. G. Wooll; R. F. Hall and M. M. Maas; R. O. Hutchinson and G. R. Sayer; R. P. Thursfield and T. E. Pearce; R. St. Amory and G. Miskin; J. R. Wood and A. H. Crook; P. P. J. Wodehouse and W. G. Worcester; F. A. Redmond and K. Brayshaw; Dr. Lindsay Woods and G. A. Woodcock; M. T. Jones and R. A. Boyer; H. O. Sandford and L. N. Murphy; W. H. Vivash and H. Taylor; A. E. Cooke and O. H. Soper; R. Hancock and H. Hancock; C. W. Bewick and R. N. Anderson; T. A. Longtin and Larkins; P. S. Leigh Bennett and H. E. Marlet; A. H. Raworth and L. P. Goldney.

Professional Paris.—Major Faichnie and Capt. Hattersley Smith; N. E. Kent and W. H. Ford; H. R. Phillips and H. A. Nisbet; O. P. Hamilton and Rev. Cooper Hunt; J. R. Wood and R. E. O. Bird; R. P. Thursfield and N. Murphy; R. St. Amory and G. Miskin; P. P. J. Wodehouse and E. O. Hutchinson; S. E. Green and L. le Breton; F. A. Redmond and W. P. O. Trilland; M. M. Maas and O. J. Hewitt; A. H. Crook and P. J. de Rome; C. Bewick and W. G. Worcester; H. O. Sandford and A. O. Leith; A. B. Raworth and L. P. Goldney.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Winslow and H. A. Nisbet; Mrs. T. E. Pearce and R. P. Thursfield; Mrs. Marchison Fletcher and P. P. J. Wodehouse; Mrs. Armstrong and W. H. Ford; Mrs. Stair Stewart and N. E. Kent; Mrs. G. E. Marley and F. A. Redmond; Mrs. Black and E. Ormiston; Mrs. Beavie and O. E. H. Peavis; Miss Wilkinson and M. M. Maas; Miss Robertson and Dr. Lindsay Woods; Miss Kelly and L. N. Murphy; Mrs. Lindell and J. R. Wood; Miss Long and S. E. Green; Mrs. Beckwith and H. R. Phillips; Mrs. Cooper Hunt and Major Faichnie; Miss Humphreys and G. Miskin; Mrs. Moran and R. Hancock; Miss Lammert and

## SANITARY BOARD.

## The Water Closet Question Again.

This afternoon, at the meeting of the Sanitary Board, the following resolution was put before the meeting under the amended section of By-Law 13 of the Cemetery By-Laws:—"That the Board hereby direct that the cemeteries at Apichan and Tai Shek Ku shall be set apart for re-interment of exhumations and for the storage of the remains exhumed in pots."

Dr. Fitzwilliams inquired: Does this mean that those cemeteries are closed for reinterments in future, or only open for cases of re-interment?

In connection with the application for permission to erect two water closets on the first floor of No. 11, Queen's Road Central, Lt. Col. Gordon Hall inquired:—Would it not be better to hold all these until the matter of water closets has been settled?

The Hon. Mr. Hewitt:—I presume that these are for the use of Europeans.

In connection with the application for permission to erect one water closet at Kowloon Dock, Mr. Goldring inquired:—This really ought to be granted. I have seen the place and there really can be no objection.

Lt. Col. Gordon Hall:—This requires further consideration, in my opinion.

An application was also received for permission to erect one water closet at No. 1, May Road, and also to erect twelve water closets and one trough closet in a block of buildings on Kowloon Island Lot 574 R.P. Hanoi Road.

Mr. Goldring:—I approve of the water closets, but not of the trough closet.

Lt. Col. Gordon Hall:—I should like it discussed.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming:—I agree with Mr. Goldring.

The Director of Public Works:—I am in favour of permitting the water closets in such cases, but in the case of ordinary houses one water closet for each house ought to suffice. It is unnecessary to provide a water closet for each bedroom in a house.

## A REMARKABLE WAR PICTURE.

## The Great Battle Before the Fall of Antwerp.

At the Victoria Theatre on Friday, March 26, and the three following nights, a very special series of war pictures is to be shown dealing with the fighting which took place round about Antwerp before the fall of that city. Judging from Shanghai reports, the pictures must be particularly interesting and thrilling. The North China Daily News says of them: "Shown first are crowds of refugees pouring out of Antwerp, at the rate of 30,000 a day; next bodies of infantry moving through ruined streets to the outer defences; and then the outer defences themselves, with Belgians firing from the trenches at the German outposts. The succession of scenes holds the audience in a grip of intense interest. Without actually going to the front one could not get nearer to the great events that are taking place at home."

The account which our Shanghai contemporary gives of this new war film encourages one to feel that it is something quite exceptional. Our readers are advised to go and see for themselves.

S. S. Moore, Miss Hastings and G. A. Hastings; Mrs. Arthur and R. St. Amory; Miss Bird and Dr. W. V. M. Koch; Mrs. Wolfe and H. O. Sandford; Miss Craddock and B. F. Hall; Mrs. Stark and Mr. O. C. Stark; Mrs. and Mr. C. J. Hewitt.

The Championship Draw. The draw for the open Singles Championship is as follows:—

First round.—P. K. Wong v. Capt. Hattersley-Smith.  
Second round.—L. le Breton v. F. A. Redmond; W. H. Ford v. A. R. Linton; H. L. Yung v. S. E. Green; W. L. Wei v. winner of P. K. Wong v. Capt. Hattersley-Smith; A. H. Crook v. N. E. Kent; Ng Sze Kwong v. O. R. Hamilton; M. P. Lo v. Ng Sze Cheong; Major Crisp v. F. R. Cary.

## FOR WAR VICTIMS.

## The Recent French Convent Concert.

The Rev. Mother Superior of the French Convent sends us the letter appearing below, written by pupils of the Convent, giving the result of the recent entertainment. She wishes to thank the following for contributing towards the success of the entertainment:—The Electric Light Co., for the footlights and coloured lights, free of charge; Mr. Xavier, Hongkong Printing Press, for the programmes; the Forestry Department for the loan of plants for the decorations; Mr. Anderson for loan of piano; A. Ling and Co. and Hing On and Co., for chairs free of charge; the ladies who sold large numbers of tickets; Mr. Young has for \$30; Lau Tak-po for \$20; the Misses Liebert for designing the programme and for disposing of tickets and programmes to the amount of \$300 30; Miss L. Thomas and Miss L. Roanay, who by their musical talent greatly contributed towards the success of the concert. The Mother Superior also desires to thank Lady May and all who encouraged the children by their presence. The letter referred to is as follows:—

Reverend Mother Superior, French Convent.

Dear Rev. Mother, Children of our age are generally without care, busy with our little studies and our sports; nevertheless we have the intelligence to understand and hearts to love and sympathise in the present European crisis.

That one word war has awakened in our young minds quite a world of ideas which we have never before experienced.

We understand that war means destruction, suffering, death, and that all this is necessary to secure victory.

We pray for all those who protect us against the oppression of our enemies, and we decided to act, to sing and to dance in order to be able to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the war.

We owe the success of our little entertainment not so much to our own skill as to the kind assistance and the generosity of the many friends of the Convent.

We simply did our best, and we are more than rewarded in being able to hand you, dear Reverend Mother, as the result of our performances, the sum of \$1,457.40 which we shall be glad if you will kindly dispose of in the following manner:—

Lady May ..... \$400  
Monsieur le Consul General de France ..... \$500  
Lady Lugard ..... \$300  
The Ambulances and Belgian Refugees in care of the Sisters of St. Paul Franco ..... \$257.40  
We remain, dear Reverend Mother, YOUR RESPECTFUL CHILDREN

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

On view from day of Sale. Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—By European Firm doing large business in Imports and Exports, a COMPTON Security of \$50,000 required by Mortgage of Landed Property in the Colony. Apply to: MESSRS. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors, Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street, Hongkong, 24th March, 1915.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Board & Residence for 2 or 3 gentlemen in comfortable English home. Good table.—Apply 1, Alma Villas, Kimberley Rd., Kowloon.

## NOTICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER OUR

## MILK AND BUTTER

TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE CITY, THE PEAK, EAST & WEST POINT, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON & CANTON

## TWICE DAILY.

ORDERS FOR MEATS AND ALL DAIRY PRODUCE CAN BE REGISTERED AT OUR TOWN DEPOT OR AT OUR BRANCHES AT THE PEAK, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON & SHAMEN.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26,

AND THE THREE FOLLOWING

## NIGHTS.

THE GREAT SENSATIONAL PICTURES

## THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE

## THE FALL OF ANTWERP

- 1.—Belgian Artillery in action at the outer forts.
- 2.—British Forces preparing the defence and how they suddenly rushed from their trenches to repel the threatened attack.
- 3.—The landing of British Marines at Antwerp.
- 4.—The Camp and the sudden call to the defences.
- 5.—The Marines defending the trenches.—This part of the film is the most wonderful production ever known in Cinematography. German shells exploding and heroes falling. The Red Cross workers are seen removing the heroes who are wounded and are sacrificing their lives.
- 6.—An armoured train brings along reinforcements. The men pour out of the carriages like ants, and take part in the fight.
- 7.—Big Guns, mounted on Motors. Every shot fired with telling effect. British Marines and Blue Jackets fight with a determination "to do or die."
- 8.—Marines and Blue Jackets put up a splendid fight. Long range Guns used and numerous other scenes.

THIS FILM WAS TAKEN BY SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS CAMERA MEN AT GREAT RISKS.

THEY USED TELEPHOTO ATTACHMENTS AND HAVE SECURED WHAT WILL RANK AS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING AND HISTORICAL FILMS THE WORLD HAS SEEN.

THE

## WAR WITH TURKEY.

- 1.—The Declaration of War.—The Turkish Commander in Chief and the Turkish Governor and Minister leaving Government House, Jerusalem.
- 2.—Moslem Recruiting Commences.—With weird beating of Tom-Toms meetings are held throughout Turkey and Syria to enlist the fanatical Bedouins.
- 3.—The Moslem War Dance.—The populace becomes inspired by the frenzied spirit of war, numbers of them continuing eccentric movements until forced to drop from exhaustion.
- 4.—Offering Sacrifices.—A sacrifice is offered for the success of their arms in battle.
- 5.—Exhorting the Populace.—A native speaker raises the wildest passions of the ignorant hordes.
- 6.—A Quaint Recruiting Agent.—A Bedouin maiden in the wildest sword dance given after sundown to enlist recruits near the Dead Sea and Sinai Peninsula.
- 7.—Fanaticism Starts its Deadly Work.—The Moslems and Bedouins attack Russian Pilgrims in Syria, many being killed and injured.
- 8.—To close up the Suez Canal.—Camels carrying sand, stones, etc. by means of which the Turks and Bedouins expect to close a portion of the Suez Canal and prevent the Allies sending troops through.
- 9.—Turkish Boy Scouts and Naval Lads.—These are paraded in most of the streets to arouse martial spirit.
- 10.—Turkish and Bedouin Cavalry at Exercise.
- 11.—Turkish Troops About to Proceed to Egypt.

What will happen when they meet the Gurkhas?

## MACKINTOSH

& Co. Ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.

NEW STOCK  
OF  
REGULATION

## MARCHING BOOTS

## FOX'S SPIRAL PUTTEES.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

## WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 315.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS TAILORS.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

NOW ON SHOW

FLANNELS, SAXONIES, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, LINENS.

Fit & Style Guaranteed.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

## J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

AS DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

## COLLARD &amp; COLLARD'S

RENOWNED PIANOS

## BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the s.s. "AQUITANIA,"

(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).

NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.

ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.



## A TYPICAL FOOD

## "D.C.L."

MALT EXTRACT

WITH

COD LIVER OIL

THE DISTILLERS Co., Ltd.

EDINBURGH.

PRICES: 1 LB. JAR . . . \$0.80

2 " " " " 1.50

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

Tel. No. 135, 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—18, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-  
KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA:  
32, WATER STREET, MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP  
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji on the 30th March.  
The S.S. "Umaria," tons 5,317, Capt. Elton, will be despatched for Yokohama, Kobe and Milke on the 31st March.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Iola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 20th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, March 20, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST  
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO  
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 23rd MARCH.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 24th MARCH.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan.

8.00 a.m. Honam.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 1.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 3.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651. s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,866

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. &amp; 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. &amp; 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th MARCH.

The Company's new Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and  
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers **LINTAN** and **SANUI**. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),  
Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Suwa Maru Capt. Murali T. 20,000 \$Aisuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000	{FRI., 26th Mar. at noon. {SATUR., 10th Apr. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	\$Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 \$Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500	{TUES., 23rd Mar. at noon. {TUES., 6th April at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	{FRI., 16th April at 4 p.m. {MON., 17th Apr. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	{WEDNESDAY, 24th Mar.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 5,000	{TUESDAY, 23rd Mar.
S'HAU, Moji & Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 8,800	{THURSDAY, 8th April.
S'HAU and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinobe T. 12,000	{MONDAY, 29th Mar.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	{FRI., 16th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 21,000	{TUES., 23rd Mar.

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Suwa Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 25th March
Aisuta "	16,000 "	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka "	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki "	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano "	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima "	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Tamba Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 6th April
Yokohama "	12,500 "	Thursday 15th April
Sado "	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa "	12,500 "	18th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Wenchow	25th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	25th Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	26th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	26th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	30th Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

**MANILA LINE.**—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidstships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 23rd Mar., 1915.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Agents.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tjilmanoeck	S'HAU	1st half Mar.	JAVA	1st half Mar.
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Mar.	S'HAU	1st half Mar.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	S'HAU	2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	S'HAU	2nd half Apr.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Thursday, 25th March.
Tenyo Maru	23,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,980 - 18 knots	27th April.
Shinyo Maru	22,900 - 21 knots	11th May.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....\$60. " " £86.10.

" " San Francisco 245. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent,

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	30th March	20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Eastern	22nd April	13th May "
Aldenhay	30th April	21st May "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.,

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Maiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 23rd Mar. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 25th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 30th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK

British and German  
Shipbuilding.

On the strength of the performance of its productions in this war, the German naval shipbuilding industry cannot hope to achieve a great deal of headway in the world. It never has been able to make much of an impression on foreigners. Its failures in international competitions for work were originally, of course, explained by it as wholly due to the assistance given by our Foreign Office to British firms, but since the Americans cut out not only ourselves, but also the Germans, first at Buenos Aires and then at Athens, the foundation of that belief has been shaken. Only the hull and machinery of the *Salamis*, which was in hand for Greece when the war broke out, were German contracts. The armour and the guns were to have been provided by an American concern. The Argentine destroyers about which the Germans made so great a song have American guns. Russia has some German destroyers, and might have had more but for the outbreak of hostilities. Greece also has one or two, and so has Turkey. But in no navy—except, of course, that whose inspection Admiral von Tirpitz directs—is there a modern German-built light cruiser or armoured ship. All the foreign Admiralties who desired craft of these types have come to us, except the Argentine and, latterly, Greece. Greece has a battleship building in France, as well as two light cruisers and some destroyers in Great Britain. It never was difficult, of course, to see why German ships were unpopular with foreigners. Naval authorities abroad do not, perhaps, distrust German naval shipbuilders; but they have naturally very great faith in our people—whose experience is, they realise, vast. The facts of the naval warfare to date can only have the effect of strengthening the confidence of foreign Admiralties in British naval shipbuilding, for German craft of practically all the types which have been tried have proved to be far from strikingly efficient units. The destroyers are neither faster nor more powerfully armed than our own. Our light cruisers have higher speed, longer range, and greater destructive power than the corresponding units in the German Navy. So have our battle cruisers, as the recent running fight across the North Sea demonstrated. Most of us knew that, of course. We did not give any more heed to the German tales of their speed and powers of destruction than we did to the similar boasts from the same quarter about other alleged miracles of German naval architecture. Probably, if our people had taken the trouble to put the truth before foreign countries, they would have been disbelieved. Their motive would have been regarded as suspect. The recent North Sea test will, however, put the matter right, for it is exactly that sort of evidence which outsiders prefer. Judging from the official account, the British battle cruisers were highly efficient, for they bore a preponderating striking power at a superior speed to the decisive point. In their case, in this instance, the tactical value of speed was proved to be high. There is no reason to doubt that when, if ever, the battle fleets meet, the results will be the same. In every class of ship we can concentrate more guns of greater destructive power more quickly than our enemy can. The whole of the facts are highly creditable to British naval shipbuilding, and foreigners are unlikely to be slow to realise that.—*Shipping Gazette*.

Accident to a C. N. Co. Tug. While working on the bar at Taku on March 4 the No. 1 tug of the China Navigation Company struck the bank and was capsized by the pressure on her side of the floating ice, says *Shipping and Engineering*. The crew were rescued by one of the lighters which she was towing. Steps are being taken to raise the tug-boat as soon as possible.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Pindon Haddock, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



## SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed, 24th Mar. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Namsang	Wed, 24th Mar. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat, 27th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sun, 28th Mar. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Calouta	Kutsang	Thur, 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Fri, 2nd Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat, 3rd Apr. at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.  
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM  
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

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LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

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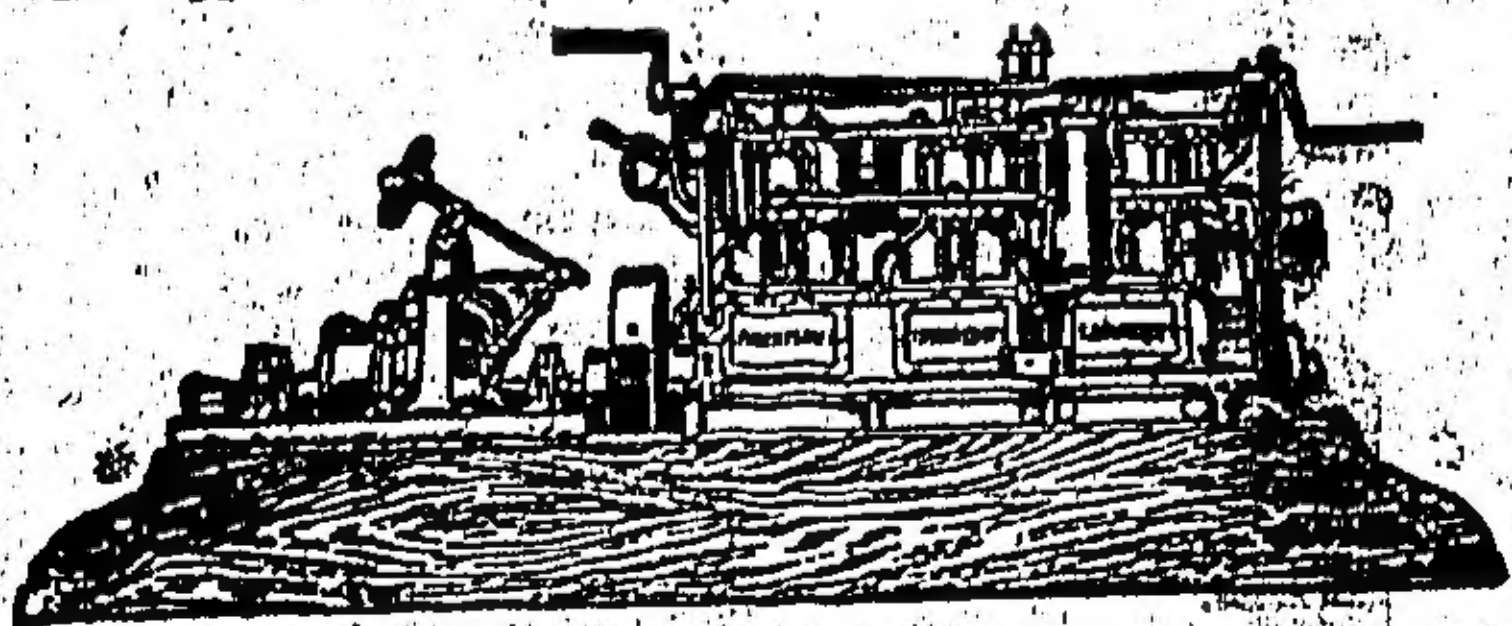
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## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	O. of Corinth	B. L. L.	24, Mar.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Mar.
L'don, via S'pore, F'ang, C'be, & Co.	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	3, Apr.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Panama Canal	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	25, Mar.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
New York via Ports Suez Canal	Lennox	D. & Co.	27, Mar.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Obina	P. M. Co.	30, Mar.
Via, B.O. T'ma via M'la & Japan Canada M.	Namur	O. S. K.	30, Mar.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	6, Apr.
San F'co via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	C. P. R.	27, Apr.
Vancouver, etc.	Monteagle	P. M. Co.	4, May.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	T. K. K.	11, May.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seiyo M.	P. M. Co.	18, May.
Ports via Japan	Siberia		
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.			

## AUSTRALIA.

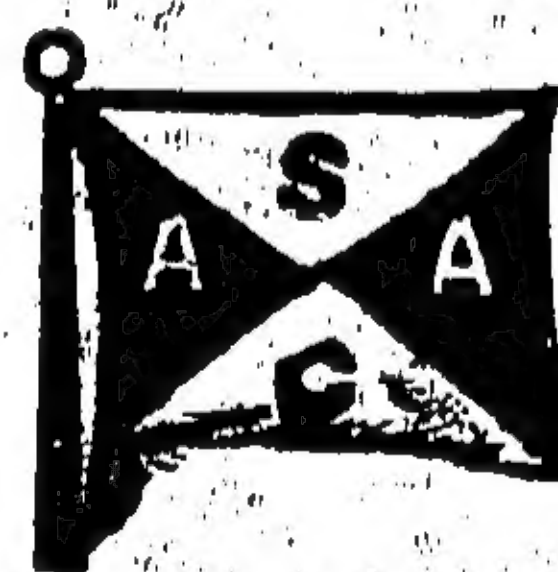
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	20, Apr.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Holhow & Pakhot	Wenchow	B. & S.	24, Mar.
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	25, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitchcock	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	28, Mar.
S'hai, Viadivestock, Kobe & Moji	Sangola	D. S. Co.	30, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinua	B. & S.	30, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	3, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	3, Apr.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS &amp; SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

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**SHAW, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Agents.

## ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Corinth	24th March.
"	Kalomo	10th May.
"	City of Newcastle	20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1915. General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama on Friday, March 19, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. TAMBA M. of the N.Y.K. Line, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 24th inst.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. ORIENTAL left Singapore for this Port on the 21st instant, arriving with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 23rd instant, afternoon.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. & K. s.s. TENYO MARU will next leave for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.

The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 19th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The T. & K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The s.s. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 3rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The M. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney for this port via Queensland Ports and Manila on 6th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th inst.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin on 16th inst. for this port via Philippine Ports and may be expected to arrive on or about 28th March.

The s.s. UMARIA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 19th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, J. Noma, 18th inst.—Seattle, 13th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.		
Iohang, Br. s.s. 1,221, Pike, 18th inst.—Amoy, General—B. & S.		
Linan, Br. s.s. 1,356, Polingier, 18th inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.		
Chiyu Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,253, Wm. Woods, 18th inst.—San Francisco, 13th inst. Gen.—T. & K.		
Ision, Br. s.s. 5,527, G. L. Stout, 18th inst.—Manila, 13th inst. Gen.—B. & S.		
Saint Egbert, Br. s.s. 3,553, G. Alkan, 18th inst.—Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.		
City of Corinth, Br. s.s. 3,773, Gordon, 19th inst.—Shanghai, Case oil—S. T. & Co.		
Tean, Br. s.s. 1,350, Walker, 19th inst.—Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.		
Murex, Br. s.s. 2,329, Williams, 19th inst.—Bulk Papan, 13th inst. Ballast—A. F. Co.		
Vausang, Br. s.s. 1,410, Malkin, 19th inst.—Batavia, 14th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Prometheus, Br. s.s. U. Jensen, 20th inst.—Batavia, 11th inst. Gen.—T. & Co.		
Hus, Br. s.s. 705, Carvelissen, 20th inst.—Haiphong, Gen.—Marty.		
Boysard, Rus. s.s. 995, Balding, 20th inst.—Haiphong, 17th inst. General—China.		
Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,537, T. Suruga, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.		
Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 20th inst.—Singapore, 13th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Hutchow, Br. s.s. 1,228, Shane, 21st inst.—Batavia, 14th inst. Gen.—B. & S.		
Singao, Br. s.s. 1,055, H. Trowbridge, 21st inst.—Haiphong, 18th inst. Gen.—B. & S.		
Halobing, Br. s.s. 1,364, W. C. Passmore, 21st inst.—Swatow, 20th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.		
Selun, Norw. s.s. 865, D. Hovbrenden, 22nd inst.—Bangkok, 13th inst. Rice—T. and Co.		
Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,979, Y. Yamaguchi, 21st inst.—Keelung, 19th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.		
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,640, Lenkyon, 22nd inst.—Batavia, 14th inst. Rice—Order.		
Yasaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,898, T. Yamawaki, 22nd inst.—Singapore, 17th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.		
Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,316, H. Nomura, N.Y.K.		
Kumi Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,416, H. Tomizaka, 22nd inst.—Dairen, 14th inst. Gen.—M.B.K.		
Kanohow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Gibbs, 20th inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.		
Yelching, Chinese s.s. 950, Baines, 22nd inst.—Canton, Gen.—C.M.S. Co.		

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CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO.'S  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

## THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

## MONTEAGLE

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR  
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Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates—  
**VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.**

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,  
VIA PANAMA

For Freight, etc., apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

[5] Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

## TO SAIL

THE "INDRA" LINE Ltd.  
For Boston & New York  
via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and  
Further Particulars, apply to—  
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& CO., LTD.**  
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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

## CONSIGNEES

BARBE LINE OF  
STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## The Steamship

"SAINT EGBERT"  
From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are  
hereby informed that all  
Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kow-  
loon, whence and/or from the  
wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted  
after the Goods have left the  
Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 26th  
inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer  
must be presented to the Under-  
signed on or before the 9th prox.  
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and dam-  
aged Goods are to be left in the  
Godowns, where they will be ex-  
amined on the 26th inst., at 10  
a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been  
effected.  
Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by

DODWELL &amp; Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "OHIO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
and MANILA.

The above named Steamer hav-  
ing arrived, Consignees of cargo  
are hereby notified to send in  
their Bills of Lading for counter-  
signature, and to take immediate  
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered  
on 19th March at 5 p.m. will  
be landed at Consignees' risk and  
expense, and delivery must  
then be taken from the Company's  
Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised  
after the Goods have left the  
Steamer or Godown, and all goods  
remaining undelivered on the  
25th March, at 5 p.m. will be  
subject to rent and landing  
charges.

All chafed and otherwise dam-  
aged Cargo to be left on board or  
in the Godown and examination  
of same to be held on 27th March  
at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or  
before 1st April, otherwise  
they will not be recognised.

K. DOI,

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1915.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	WIDTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	TYPE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10' top bottom	10'	1' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10' top bottom	10'	1' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	75'	10' top bottom	10'	1' 6"
Patung Bay, No. 1, Kowloon	75'	10' top bottom	10'	1' 6"
WATERLOO				
Competition Dock	60'	10'	10'	1' 6"
ANNEKEN				
East Dock	60'	10'	10'	1' 6"
Central Dock	60'	10'	10'	1' 6"

HEAD  
OFFICE: KOWLOON.  
Telephone No. 1.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Engineer

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:  
QUEEN'S BUILDING,  
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

### THE DACIA IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

An American Professor's Views.

George W. Kirohway, Kent Professor of Law, Columbia University, writing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, says:—

There is something sinister in the way in which the case of the Dacia has been engineered, if not in the purpose of the transaction by which that vessel was transferred from German to American registry. The case is so clear in international law that the defiance of the British Government by those who are pushing the enterprise excites legitimate suspicion of their motives. The principle asserted by Great Britain is unquestioned; that an enemy ship which has been put out of business by the chances of war shall not, by the trick of a pretended sale to a citizen of a neutral Power, be relieved of her disability. A ship of a belligerent, which has taken refuge in a neutral port, is dead to the owner so long as hostilities last unless, indeed, she is willing to risk capture by putting out to sea. If she afterward appears on the seas under a neutral flag, she must justify her right to use that flag. The neutral flag is sacred only when it is honest. If used to cover an illicit transfer, it has no more sanctity than a forged seal or a perjured oath.

Indeed, on settled principles of international law, the case is foreclosed without any enquiry into motives and circumstances. A transfer made in time of war, or even in contemplation of war, is ipso facto void. The fraudulent purpose is presumed. But Great Britain, adhering to the more liberal position taken by her in the International Naval Conference of 1909, is better than the word of law. She will permit the neutral owner to establish the good faith of the transaction. If the transfer is shown to have been made bona fide and not "in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed," the ship will be released and returned to the owners. But if it appears that the transfer was merely "colourable"; that is, if the vendor retains any interest in the ship or in the voyage, or if any right to repurchase the vessel is reserved to him, she is a prize of war.

It is obvious, then, that the neutral, whether private citizen or the Government itself, that buys a belligerent ship in time of war, is buying a lawsuit, perhaps an international controversy, with the burden of proof on the purchaser of establishing the good faith of the transfer; and, as the national or municipal law interposes no obstacle to such a transaction, it follows that there is no way in which the question of good faith can be tried in the domestic forum. The ship must be arrested and brought before the prize court of the captor before the matter can be adjudicated. So in declaring that she will seize the Dacia, Great Britain is asserting the only means in her power of vindicating her rights as a belligerent, and the owner of the vessel in sending her to sea under these circumstances is deliberately invoking the jurisdiction of the English prize court to determine the validity of his title and has no just cause of complaint if the decision goes against him.

So much for the law of the case. How does the matter stand in the wider forum of international morality and public right? Here the rights of the belligerent are equally clear, however much we may deplore the fact. So long as our international morality sanctions the waging of war on non-combatants, so long as starvation and the infliction of suffering on "enemy" women and children are recognised methods of warfare, the right of a belligerent to paralyse the commerce of an enemy, to blockade her port, to

### WEST RIVER FLOOD RELIEF.

As we go to press we receive from the Hon. Secretary of the West River Flood Relief Fund the last three reports in connection therewith, together with a table showing details of all payments for embankment repairs, which amount for the three districts to \$285,590 in Canton subsidiary coin.

### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Appointments.—H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Capt. A. Riddell, 74th Punjab, to be Inspecting Officer of the H.K.V.C. and H.K.V.R., with effect from 15.3.15. Lieut. (Crown) Smith is appointed to command the Right Section M.G. Co. until further notice, with effect from 10.3.15.

Transfer.—Gr. J. A. Hunter from No. 2 Section, H.K.V.A. to Engineer Co., dated 22.3.15. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Sapper J. J. Vanstone from 21.3.15. to 1.5.15. Pte. N. J. Austin from 22.3.15. to 22.5.15.

Parades.—Parades for Wednesday, 24th instant, nil.

Detail.—Officers on duty, Capt. Wood, Lieut. Kennett and Lieut. Dunby. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Kennett. Orderly Sergeant, Corporal Bolton. Medical Officer, Pte. Thompson. To furnish Guard.—At Volunteer Headquarters: 7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow, Right Section M. G. Co.; 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to-morrow, No. 2 Sec. Artillery Battery; 7 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 25th inst., Centre Section M. G. Co.; 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 25th inst., Right Section M. G. Co.; 7 p.m. 25th to 7 a.m. 26th inst., Civil Service Company. At Mount Austin Barracks: 10.15 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow and 10.15 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 25th inst., No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

confiscate the ships and innocent cargoes of her citizens cannot be denied.

To call these practices a survival of barbarism is to say no more than the truth, but leaves their validity unshaken so long as they are generally practised and universally recognised as legitimate methods of warfare. The exhaustion of the South, which, in the last analysis, gave the North the victory in our own Civil War, was mainly due to the effectiveness of our blockade and the thoroughness with which we acted on the principle of making war by starvation.

It is well for her that "Britannia rules the waves." If she should once lose her command of the sea, she would quickly find herself enclosed in an "iron ring," which, as it tightened about her, would crush the life out of her in short order. No siege guns, no invasion of her territory would be necessary to accomplish her ruin. British navalism, which many well-meaning folk condemn as no better than Prussian militarism, is the direct and necessary consequence of the international morality which makes war a life and death struggle between peoples instead of confining it to the armed forces of contending Powers. This is, indeed, the ultimate horror of war—not the delectation of industry, not the devastating cost in destruction of property, not the wastage of precious human life on the battle line, terrible as these are—but the savagery which sweeps the entire life of a nation—its manhood, its womanhood, its helpless children—into its relentless maw. Some day we shall be great enough, human enough, to abolish war by starvation, but the time is not yet.

### HOME FOOTBALL.

#### THE LEAGUE BATTLES.

#### Prospects of the Clubs.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 10.

Football had another foe in the shape of the weather last Saturday. Snow in the north and rain in the south made the conditions the worst experienced this season, and three matches had in consequence to be abandoned. The game at Bradford between the home club and Everton produced an extraordinary state of affairs, two of the visiting players, Fern, the goalkeeper and Greener, the forward, collapsing owing to the intense cold and having to leave the field. Meanwhile Bradford had scored three goals and Everton's defeat threatened to become a rout. Instead of improving, however, the conditions became worse and at the end of forty minutes the referees had no option but to abandon the match. The other First League game "held up" was that between the competition leaders, Oldham and West Bromwich Albion. It began in a blinding storm of sleet which showed no abatement and the teams left the field at the end of twenty-five minutes. Prior to this Morris had scored for the Albion. Both these matches have to be replayed and meanwhile Oldham remain at the top of the table, Manchester City having lost at Newcastle in a contest in which they were level at the interval. Under such severe conditions as prevailed there is usually heavy scoring and often a freak result. The latter occurred at Middlesbrough, where as many as twelve goals were recorded. Tottenham Hotspur made a great fight in the second half after being 4-1 down at the interval. They drew level at 6-all and then in the last few minutes gave away a penalty kick which enabled Middlesbrough to win. Chelsea, who are at last beginning to fulfil their early promise of success, ruined a rare chance of claiming a victory at Liverpool. With the score 3-all and the game practically at an end, they, too, were awarded a penalty, but Abramson, who from his position at half back has proved himself such an able marksman, missed the kick.

Middlesbrough	7
Tottenham Hotspur	5
Aston Villa	0
Bradford City	0
Blackburn Rovers	5
Nottingham	1
Bradford	3
Everton	0
Liverpool	3
Chelsea	3
Manchester United	2
Sheffield Wednesday	0
Newcastle United	2
Manchester City	1
Oldham Athletic	0
West Bromwich Albion	1
Sheffield United	1
Burnley	0

(x Abandoned owing to snow.)  
(Played on the ground of the first-named club on Saturday, Feb. 13th.)  
Positions of the Clubs.  
Goals.  
P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.  
Oldham Ath. 25 13 5 7 58 42 33  
Manchester C. 25 12 5 8 33 25 32  
Sheffield W. 25 12 8 4 30 32  
Blackburn R. 25 13 8 5 42 41 31  
Everton 25 12 7 6 31 30 31

Sunderland	25 13 10 2 57 53 28
West Brom-	
wich A.	24 12 8 4 34 23 28
Bradford	24 11 9 4 40 47 24
Sheffield U.	25 10 7 8 31 25 28
Bradford C.	26 8 12 4 31 22 28
Middlesbrough	26 8 9 4 42 25
Aston Villa	26 8 10 8 38 55 24
Burnley	25 9 11 5 40 35 23
Liverpool	25 7 11 7 40 53 21
Newcastle U.	24 7 11 8 32 35 20
Chelsea	24 5 9 10 34 42 20
Bolton W.	25 8 14 3 50 57 19
Manchester U.	25 5 11 9 34 42 19
Tottenham H.	25 5 14 7 40 83 17
Nottingham C.	25 5 13 7 30 44 17

Second League.  
The third match abandoned was between Hull City and Lincoln City. In the Second League, too, there was a heavy scoring match, and fittingly enough it was the one in which the leaders, Derby County, were engaged. The latter threatened to achieve a runaway victory, registering three goals in the first quarter of an hour, but they were only a point in front at the interval. Leeds City, having made a grand rally, the second half produced three more goals and again Derby obtained the odd one, the result being a 5-3 victory for them. Derby are making no mistake in their quest for promotion; indeed their lead of points is now almost big enough to make their return to the first League next season a certainty. Whilst Birmingham were being beaten at Stockport, the Arsenal lost another chance of making up leeway against their London rivals, Clapton Orient. It was the old story so far as the Arsenal were concerned; they were nothing like the team one is accustomed to see when they are operating at home. As has been the case in most of their away matches, the attack was a lifeless affair, the forwards being readily held in check by the Orient defenders. With splendid grit Preston North End have once more forced themselves into what may be called the promotion area, but at the present time Birmingham have a much better record than that of either of the Lancashire clubs or of the Arsenal.

Barnsley	2
Bury	0
Clapton O.	0
The Arsenal	0
Fulham	2
Grimsby T.	1
Glossop	2
Bristol City	1
Hull C.	0
Lincoln C.	0
Leeds City	3
Derby County	5
Leicester F.	2
Preston N. E.	2
Notts F.	2
Blackpool	1
Stockport C.	3
Birmingham	1
Wolver. W.	4
Huddersfield	3

(x Abandoned owing to snow.)  
(Played on the ground of the first-named club on Feb. 13th.)  
Positions of the Clubs.  
Goals.  
P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.  
Derby C. 26 17 4 5 53 28 39  
Arsenal 26 14 8 4 53 29 32

Birmingham	23 13 6 4 50 23 30
Barnsley	25 14 9 2 31 35 30
Preston N.E.	20 11 7 8 36 33 31
Huddersfield	25 13 10 2 41 20 28
Stockport C.	23 11 10 6 37 35 27
Bristol C.	25 11 10 4 48 38 26
Luton	26 10 10 6 42 43 26
Hull C.	23 11 9 3 38 37 25
Lincoln C.	24 9 8 7 33 33 25
Clapton O.	26 9 10 7 29 35 25
Fulham	25 10 9 4 34 28 24
Wolver. W.	25 10 11 4 44 39 24
Notts F.	27 8 11 8 36 49 24
Blackpool	26 9 14 3 33 43 21
Leeds C.	26 8 14 4 46 33 20
Grimsby T.	26 8 13 6 28 52 20
Glossop	25 5 15 5 22 54 15
Leicester F.	25 5 17 3 22 63 13

#### Southern League.

Having at last been dismissed from the cup competition by Bolton Wanderers—the Wanderers won the second replay in decisive fashion by 4 goals to one—Millwall will return to the task of winning the Southern League Championship. At present they occupy the eighth position in the table, but their decline has only been due to the postponement of their last three League fixtures, and it is possible for them with three matches in hand to go to the top of the table. Reading are still the leaders, but they have been again defeated, this time at home by Southampton who, if one reads next Saturday's cup ties aright, will be the only representatives of the South to qualify for the fourth stage of the national tournament. West Ham are maintaining their advance and their draw with Queen's Park Rangers was a most creditable performance. The latter have had to leave their ground at Park Royal. It can only be reached from London by railway and with the line commandeered by the military authorities and passenger traffic stopped the club had no option but to remove to their old enclosure at Kenal Rise. Crystal Palace are also driven from home. Over ten thousand naval recruits are living in the big glass house and the authorities have announced without giving any reason that no more football must be played there. Crystal Palace hope to finish the season by playing alternate Saturdays on the Millwall Ground. Scores:—

Bristol Rovers	2
Watford	3
Croydon Common	0
Northampton T.	1
Exeter City	1
Crystal Palace	1
Luton Town	2
Cardiff City	1
Portsmouth	2
Brighton & Hove	0
Queen's Park Rangers	1
West Ham	1
Reading	0
Southampton	1
Southend United	4
Norwich City	1
Swindon	5
Gillingham	1

(Played on the ground of the first-named club on Feb. 13th.)

#### Positions of the Clubs.

Goals.	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
West H. U.	25 13 8 6 42 33 32
Reading	26 13 7 6 46 34 32
Watford	24 12 5 7 38 25 31
Cardiff C.	24 10 9 4 25 30 29
Southampton	25 13 9 3 49 47 29
Highton H.	23 12 7 4 42 26 28
Portsmouth	26 11 9 6 39 33 28
Millwall	22 11 6 5 30 22 27
Northampton	24 9 7 8 33 33 26
Swindon	23 9 8 4 49 42 26
Exeter C.	25 10 9 6 38 29 26
Queen's P. R.	24 7 10 3 35 37 24
Crystal P.	24 8 9 7 30 34 23
Luton T.	24 8 10 6 39 47 22
Norwich City	25 6 10 3 4 20 22
Plymouth A.	24 5 9 10 35 39 20
Southern U.	24 7 11 8 27 34 20
Bristol R.	23 7 12 3 37 42 16
Croydon C.	25 6 14 6 30 46 18
Gillingham	26 11 7 6 28 61 22

### LATE TELEGRAMS.

#### Casualties.

London, March 9.  
Killed.—C. H. Dinneen; F. G. Richards, M. L. Goldie.  
Died of Wounds.—Lieut. Col. G. Newstead.  
Wounded.—H. S. Finch, C. F. MacLaverly, J. H. Bell, E. P. Clarke, T. W. Clarke, G. Curham, F. Naylor, A. W. Rhodes, C. How.  
Missing.—H. G. Turner.  
Reported killed in error.—A. Dampier.  
Unofficially reported killed: Charley Leslie Pos, of the 4th King's Royal Rifles, who was wounded while leading an attack on the German trenches on the night of March 2. He continued to lead till he was mortally wounded.  
T. Watson, of the Liverpool, a son of "Ian MacLaren," is also reported killed.

London, March 11.

Killed.—Lieut. G. Venables.  
Wounded.—P. Ashton (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry) W. J. Brooke, P. O. Taylor, B. G. Gordon, Lieut. T. Walker (Cambridge).  
Unofficially reported Wounded and a Prisoner.—G. Crutcherly.

London, March 10.

Killed.—P. L. Beck, G. Aked, J. Bennett Dampier.  
Died of Wounds.—J. R. T. Roberts, H. T. Watson, B. R. White.  
Wounded.—Rev. Mr. Gwynn (attached to the Irish Guards), P. Hosack, F. Mumford, A. Thornely, A. L. Ward, W. J. Ambrose, L. O. Curtis, R. J. Drury, C. Gordon (London Regiment), L. Hadams, V. B. Hill, J. V. Jackson, 2nd Lieut. Laing, T. W. Miller, H. Percival, W. E. Shaw, Rev. M. Talbot, O. Wasey, E. M. Winch (India).  
Unofficially reported Killed.—A. Beeman, A. E. Kennedy, Lieut. O. Whittle, (15th Hussars), H. S. Dawson.  
Unofficially Reported Prisoner.—F. M. Mayes.

London, March 11, 1.10 p.m.

Gerald Du Maurier is informed that his brother Lieut. Col. Guy Du Maurier, author of "An Englishman's Home," has been killed in action at the front.

#### British Dyes Limited.

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts, Under-Secretary for India, said that no offer was made by the Government of India in connection with the launching of British Dyes Limited. He did not know whether any German ships, sheltering in neutral ports, were carrying alizarine to India, but the London Chamber of Commerce was endeavouring to secure the release of cargoes from such vessels.

#### Germany's Food Supply.

New York, March 5.—According to a report received in Washington at the Department of Commerce from the U.S. Vice-Consul General in Berlin, Germany is now on the verge of starvation. The report says:—"The daily problem of maintaining the food supply grows of more importance. Everything possible is being done to regulate the use and further conservation of the existing amount of supplies."

#### Legion of Honour.

London, March 11.  
Capt. Percy Arthur Olive, M.P., of the Grenadier Guards, has been awarded the Legion of Honour for bravery in the trenches. He was anonymously mentioned in a recent Eye-witness report as crawling with another British officer into a German communication trench and returning with information he was sent to obtain.

### DYNAMITE.

#### Chinese in Unlawful Possession.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Goldring defended a Chinese charged with being in unlawful possession of 100 lbs. of dynamite, and said that he pleaded guilty, although as a matter of fact the defendant was not the owner of the boat with which the charge was connected. It would only mean discharging this man and getting the other, and he thought it best to plead guilty and ask his Worship to take a lenient view of the matter. A fine of \$150 was imposed.

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

[HE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 29th March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 2, Queen's Gardens, Peak Road, (for account of the concerned)

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—

Plush and Tapestry covered Drawing Room suites, Leather-covered Armchairs, Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Card Tables and Teak Bookcases, Writing Tables, Brass Fenders, Marble Clock, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Japanese Water Colours, Lace and Tapestry Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc. Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard and Dinner Waggons, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery, and Out-Glass etc., etc.

Double Brass and Twin Bedsteads, teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Toilet Tables and Washstands, Easy Chairs, Toilet Crockery, Enamelled and Shanghai Bath Tubs.

American Ice Chest, Teak Hatstand, Cooking Stove and Utensils.

Also, A fine lot of Canton Black-wood-ware, comprising:—

Bookcases, Tapestry-covered Cray Corner, Fire Screen, Half Round Table, Jardiniere, Stools & Tables, etc., etc.

On view from Saturday, the 27th March.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

#### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "SUWA MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, today. Goods not cleared by the 29th March will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

#### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915.



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**THURSDAY,**  
the 25th March, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.  
A Large Quantity of Wine & Spirits comprising—  
300 Bottles Port  
100 do Assorted Liqueurs  
(The Property of the Officers' Mess 4th Pathans)  
also  
25 cases Guinness Stout (pts.)  
30 cases Filsener Beer (pts.)  
25 cases John Begg's Whisky  
30 cases Dutch Gin.  
On view from Wednesday, the 24th March.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**FRIDAY,**  
the 26th March, 1915, commencing at 5 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.  
A Collection of Valuable Postage Stamps, comprising—  
Great Britain and Colonies.  
On view from Saturday, the 20th inst.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR-REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

The Thirty-Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

LUZON SUGAR-REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

The Thirty-Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

The Forty-Sixth Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
**O. PEMBERTON,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show upper and Light Refreshments  
**ALEXANDRA CAFE**  
Open Till Midnight

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

# THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD,**  
**AT 9 P.M.**

## GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

## ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artists, concluding with an amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at **MOUTRIE'S.**

# VICTORIA THEATRE.

**TUESDAY, 23rd March, 1915.**  
The Beautiful & Sensational Picture,  
"MYSTERY OF THE KADOR CLIFFS"  
2,000 Feet Long—in 2 Parts.  
War Graphics 11th and 12th Series  
2,000 Feet Long.  
The Great Bracken—King of the Wire.

**FRIDAY, 26th March,**

Great Attractions.

The Great Battle before the fall of Antwerp. War with Turkey. Raid on the West Coast of England. Tears of Repentance.

# BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 20th March,  
"MY FRIEND 'LUMPY LEVY'"  
a great farcical picture comedy  
in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.  
"THE SMOLDERING SPARK" drama.  
in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.  
Also  
COMIC PICTURES, etc., etc.

9.15 Every Evening,  
ORCHESTRA in attendance.

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.

## NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF BLACKING

Self-polishing. No brushes required.

Also in GROWN for brown boots, shoes, etc.

Applied with sponge stretched to the cord. Gives an instantaneous brilliant and durable polish, which lasts a week or dry weather. Must be washed off and polished regularly. Does not injure leather nor soil the most delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 8, Longmore St., London, S.E., Eng.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK Co., Ltd.

## NOTICE.

The Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 31st March, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**GEO. A. CALDWELL,**  
Secretary.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits derived from **HIMROD'S CURE**, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

## HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

TAKE FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in tin by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

The 31st Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 29th March to Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

**SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

A French remedy for all irregularities of the system. It is a powerful purgative and a sure cure for all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, and all other ailments arising from a disordered system. It is sold in all chemists and druggists.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

# OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

## BUTCHER MEAT

Best Sirloin—Mai Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Out—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
corred—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	80
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Type (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-lau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chidlings—Chu Ohong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Ohap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	20
Fat of Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	60
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	each	8
Heart—Yeung Sam	lb.	12
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	26
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Vesal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kan	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Heart—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Holbow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	25
Snake—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs, Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Titi To Shu	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tso Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Lahras—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wa Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ho	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	28
Roy—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	15
Ronoh—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Snake—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kenk Yu	lb.	60

## FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chafco)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

## 肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chia lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chia	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tao	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsu	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Lichoes Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	28
Fresh	12
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tin Ohing	5
Sweet	8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cookin—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Ohu	14
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hop Tao	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

## 菜蔬

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Oh	lb.	8
Chen	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tan	lb.	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	lb.	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	lb.	10
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	8
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	lb.	8
Red—Hung Ke	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi	lb.	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	lb.	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kan Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	lb.	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	25
Red—Hung Fa Chia	lb.	10
Green—Ching Lap Chia	lb.	8
Curry Stalk, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	8
old—Lo Keung	lb.	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	12
Indian Corn—Sak Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	lb.	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okros—	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Ohong Tau	lb.	8
Green—Shang Ohong	lb.	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	lb.	7
Parsley—Kun Tai	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	lb.	3
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tse	lb.	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	lb.	8
Foochow—Foc-chow Shu Tse	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	lb.	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	lb.	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	lb.	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	6
Taro—Wu Tan	lb.	6
Turnip, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	lb.	4
(American)—Kam-san Hui Kwa	lb.	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	lb.	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	6
English—Yeung Kan Ohoi	lb.	1
Tau	lb.	1

## 海鮮

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs, Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Titi To Shu	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tso Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Lahras—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wa Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ho	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	28
Roy—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	15
Ronoh—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Snake—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kenk Yu	lb.	60

## 菓子

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chafco)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 20th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—

(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., \$4.50

per lb., 10

(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 4.00

per lb., .08

(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 3.50



MARCH ON PRETORIA  
"A PICNIC."

De Wet's "Don't Shoot" Orders To His Men.

Cape Town, February 10.  
The evidence in De Wet's case to-day showed that in an engagement between loyal burghers and De Wet's force at Dornberg De Wet ordered the storming of the loyalist position, but told his men not to load their rifles. Apparently he had no wish to kill.

The feature of other evidence was the belief that Maritz had taken Kimberley and that the march on Pretoria would be a "picnic," as the rebels imagined that the whole Dutch population would rise.—Exchange.

Bloemfontein, February 10.  
At to-day's hearing of the case against Christian de Wet, a witness gave evidence of secret meetings, at one of which De Wet announced his intention to send a deputation to Pretoria. Other evidence showed that De Wet, addressing the burghers on another occasion, protested against an expedition into German territory. He added that the Government had declined to receive a deputation which had been sent to Pretoria, and told the burghers to go home and await developments.

Another witness related how, at Vredes, De Wet had announced that he and his followers were going to meet Maritz at Kimberley and thence proceed to Pretoria and pull down the British flag. De Wet said he could no longer tolerate the methods of the Government. They could get arms from the Basutos, but this would be too lowering. They were going to the Germans to get arms. Mr. Steenphamp and Mr. Joubert, who were speakers at the meeting, were made prisoners as spies.

Mr. Joubert gave evidence of how De Wet reported the result of an interview which he had had with General Hertzog. It appeared that General Botha had written to ex-President Steyn urging him to use his influence to prevent a rebellion, and Mr. Steyn had appointed General Botha to go and see De Wet. A proposal from General Botha was conveyed to De Wet that he should go to Pretoria under a safe conduct to negotiate with the Government. This De Wet declined, and his reply to General Hertzog was that General Botha must resign and agree to the proclamation of a Republic.—Reuter.

## IN THE TRENCHES.

As I lay in the trenches  
Under the Hunter's moon,  
My mind ran to the larches  
Cut in a Wiltshire down.

I saw their long black shadows,  
The beeches in the lane,  
The grey white in the meadows  
And my white cottage—plain.

Thinks I, the down lies dreaming  
Under that hot moon's eye,  
Whence these thelfly screaming  
And men and horses die.

And what makes shir, I wonder,  
Of the horror and the blood,  
And what's her luck, to sunder  
The evil from the good?

'Twas more than I could compass,  
For how was I to think  
With such infernal rampas  
In such a blasted sink?

But here's a thought to tally  
With 'other. That moon sees  
A shrouded German valley  
With woods and ghostly trees.

And maybe there's a river  
As we have got at home  
With poplar-trees aquiver,  
And clots of whirling foam.

And over there some fellow,  
A German and a foe,  
Whose gills are turning yellow,  
As sure as mine are so.

Watloo that riding glory  
Apparel'd in her gold,  
And craves to hear the story  
Of her lips enfold.

A. I if he sees as clearly  
As I do where her shine  
Must fall, he longs as dearly  
With heart as full as mine.

## THE WAR.

## COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

## ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England announces a state of war with Germany.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Malmedy.

Aug. 26—Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tientsin.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Mauvege taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir. Orreay, and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslavl and invest Przemyel.

Sept. 26—Germans from India land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Vistula.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Russians recapture Jaroslavl.

Nov. 6—Taingtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johannisburg in East Prussia.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Bolgrad. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Servian victory.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Mesaudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 14—Servians capture large Austrian forces.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrad.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20—Savere fighting on the line of the Buzza River.

Dec. 22—French Parliament assembles.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus. Russians overrun Bakovina.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold re-signs.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose two battalions at Givency and Quinohy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids on British shipping.

Feb. 3—German destroyer sunk by Russian submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

## NOTICES.

## "WHO CARRIES THE RISK"?

The man who carries no Life Assurance does not, as he thinks, carry his own risk; he compels his family to carry it. When he dies the loss does not fall on him, but on his dependents, and the price they often pay, is self-denial, privation and want. Nor is the Bachelor in any better position, since he is taking the chance of others providing for his old age.

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## HOTEL LISTS.

## Hongkong Hotel.

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Allen H. G.	Jones M. T.
Anderson Geo. E.	Joseph E. M.
Ashurst F. W.	Joseph S. M.
Avery W. H.	Ratus F. H.
Backhouse J. H.	Lampman Mr. & Mrs.
Baughman E. A.	H. A.
Beilford Mrs. E. R.	Lawrence G. A.
Belld J. D.	Lee W. D.
Bena, G. A.	Lindsey Capt. A.
Beavick Mr. & Mrs.	Lloyd G. T.
Birbeck R. J.	Locock Mrs. L.
Bishop Mr. & Mrs. A.	Locock Miss K.
Black W. M.	Locock Miss N.
Bothwell E. F.	Lutz Mr. & Mrs.
Brana Mr. & Mrs. J. V.	Maun Mrs. R. R.
Breaker Mrs. F. W.	Martlett Dr. & Mrs.
Campbell Mr. & Mrs.	McClure Mrs. L.
Clare G. W. E.	Mohia K. B.
Clayton, W. E.	Metcalf F.
Cogan Mr. & Mrs. J.	Meyer Mr. & Mrs. C.
Coleman Dr. A. L. E. F.	E.
Colo Mrs. C. E. P.	Merecki J.
Cornelissen Mrs.	Middleton G. S.
Craig R. H. A.	Mody J. H. N.
Croft Mrs. E. de Ste.	Mook M.
Crow Mrs. M. S.	Moore Wm.
Crookshank Mr. and Mrs. H. L.	Moss H. L.
Cryan Mr. & Mrs. F. E.	Neighbour W. R.
Davis H. C.	Nicolson J. S.
Derby A.	Ormlston J.
Dewley W. A.	Owen Capt. J. R.
Duffy Miss M. E.	Paspia Dr. A. A.
Ehrhardt Mr. & Mrs.	Pitcher A. A.
H. G.	Pyatt B. B.
Evenden E.	Randall Mrs. J.
Fear H.	Ray, E. H.
French Capt. & Mrs. Rayner Lt. Col. and Mrs.	
Fry C. G.	Read V.
Fuller Denman	Reay, Miss F.
Gallitt W. G.	Reynolds W. G.
Garnett B.	Rew B. P.
Gibbs J.	Russell Mr. & Mrs. J. B.
Gogh F. A. A. Von	Shoartime J. W.
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Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1915.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties 104,000. Turks retreat from Suez Canal.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles after destructive bombardment.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—Announced that German losses in La Basse region total 10,000 in three days.

## Bowen Major.

Howland Mr.	Lofts A. C.
Carmichael Mr. and Mrs.	Martin Mrs. R.
Mrs. E. V.	Mitchellmore Mr. & Mrs.
Cartwright	Moss Mr. & Mrs.
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Harwood E. A.	Pringle W. J.
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Humphreys Mr. and Mrs. W. G.	Pringle W. J.

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Boyd Mr. & Mrs. J. N.	Lacombe Mr. & Mrs.
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Budge W.	Lauriston Mr. & Mrs.
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Duckworth F. F.	Ramsey Mrs. R. A.
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Harvey H.	Watson W. D.
Jones B.	Wicks S. H.

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Douglas Mr. & Mrs.	Martin Mr. & Mrs.
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Duncan Mr. & Mrs. M. Rawlinson	Miss
Dutton Mr. & Mrs. G. Robertson	Mr. & Mrs.
F. A. J.	Saunders Mrs. G.
Fildes B. E.	Sheldon Mr. & Mrs.
Fildes Miss D.	Sheldon Mr. & Mrs.
Forbes Mr. & Mrs. A.	Sheldon Mr. & Mrs.
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Kent Master W.	Sheldon Mr. & Mrs.
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Logan W.	Sheldon Mr. & Mrs.
Luhns J. H. van G.	Sheldon Mr. & Mrs.

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Brooks W. S.	Kynoch Mr. & Mrs. J.
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Callahan D. W.	Salaty P.
Cropley G.	Scott A.
Early B. O.	Tall Mrs.
Forsyth Mr. & Mrs.	Tennant on Then
Fuleher O. W.	Pennell W.



## Commercial.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS FA—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
<b>Banks.</b>									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. \$800 sa. & s. £76/-	110,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	800	800 { 22 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 360 s.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	360	360 { Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 175 b.	10,000	\$15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	175	175 { Final of 12 1/2 p.o. making 25 p.o. for 1913
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd. 845 sa.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	790	Oct.	845	844 { Final of \$20 making \$30 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. 235 s.	12,000	\$100	60	2 0	April	192 1/2	Jan.	235	235 { Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 143 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	143	143 { \$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 373 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	373	373 { \$27 for 1913
<b>Shipping.</b>									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd. 45 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	5	5 { \$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 35 sa.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	35	32 { \$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 23 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	22 { Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 80 s.	60,000	\$25	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	80	80 { Final of 3 1/2 making 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 1/2 on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. 88/9 s.	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	88/9	88/9 { Interim of 1/2 a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	36	36 { \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
<b>Refineries.</b>									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 110 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	110	110 { \$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 28 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	28	27 { \$3 for 1897
<b>Mining.</b>									
Kailan Mining Admin'n. 32/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	32 1/2 { Final of 5 1/2 Coupon No. 4 making 10 1/2 for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 44 s.	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2	Jan.	1 90	Nov.	4 1/2	4 1/2 { 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd. 31/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	31 1/2	31 1/2 { 1/2 mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913.
<b>Docks, Wharves, and Godowns &amp;c.</b>									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. 65 1/2 s.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	65 1/2	65 1/2 { \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D Co., Ltd. 57 s.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	57	57 { \$3 dividend for year 1913
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. 53 s.	56,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	53	53 { Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. 92 s.	39,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	92 1/2	92 1/2 { Tls. 5 for 1914
<b>Land, Hotels and Buildings.</b>									
Anglo French Lands 194 s.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128	July	120	Dec.	94	94 { Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. 118 s.	20,000	\$50	50	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	110	110 { \$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co. 110 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	110	110 { \$3 1/2 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. 66 s.	160,000	\$10	all	91 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	61	61 { 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. 42 s.	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	42	41 { \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands 197 b.	78,000	t. 50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	97	97 { Final of 6 p.o. making 12 p.o. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd. 68 s.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2 { \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates 95 s.	10,000	\$100	all	95	—	—	—	95	95 { \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. 135 1/2 s.	20,000	t. 50	all	138	July	135	May	135 1/2	135 1/2 { Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co. 66 s.	132,000	\$10	all	84	Mar.	7	June	61	61 { 50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik 124 s.	75,000	t. 10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	12 1/2	12 1/2 { Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow 86 b.	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	86	86 { Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons 87 b.	40,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	87	87 { Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year endg 30/6/14
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>									
China Borneo Company, Ltd. 111 s.	50,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	11	11 { \$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. 33 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4 90	July	4	April	3 3/4	3 3/4 { 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares) 794 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2 { 70 cts. for 1914.
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. 333 s.	40,000	7 1/2	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34	33 { \$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 634 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6 90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6 3/4	6 { 40 cts. for 1911.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. 441 s.	6,000	\$25	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	41	41 { \$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. 190 s.	6,000	\$10	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	190	190 { Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. 57 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	27	27 { Interim of \$1 a/c 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5.10 s.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5.15	5.10 { Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 per share for 1913
Langkats 39 s.	250,000	t. 10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	39	39 { Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) 10 s.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/4	June	10	10 { 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do (New) 1 s.	50,000	\$10	all	93	cts. Jan.	75	cts. Dec.	1	1 { None
Philippines Ltd. 5 s.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	5	5 { None
H. Price & Co., Ltd. 36 s.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	6	6 { \$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Papiers et Papier-teries du Tonkin 320 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	20	20 { None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. 33 1/2 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3 3/4	3 1/2 { 35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. 18 s.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	18 { \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd. 7 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6 90	Dec.	7	7 { 70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited. 64 1/2 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2 { 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post 29 s.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29 { \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT &amp; HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address. Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON MAR. 23, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## EXCHANGE.

23rd March.

<b>Selling.</b>	<b>Demand India</b> ..... 137	<b>T/T France</b> ..... 2.31 1/2	<b>6 m's. France</b> ..... 2.47 1/2
T/T ..... 1/9 1/2	T/T Bombay ..... 137	Demand Paris ..... 2.32	Gold Leaf per tael. 557
30 d/s ..... 1/9 15/16	Demand Bombay ..... 137	On Haiphong ..... 7 1/4 prem.	Sovereign ..... \$10.75 nom.
60 d/s ..... 1/10	T/T Calcutta ..... 137	On Saigon ..... 7	Bar Silver, ready ..... 23 13/16
4 m/s ..... 1/10 1/16	Demand Calcutta ..... 137	On Bangkok ..... 8 1/4	forward ..... —
T/T Shanghai ..... 78	Demand Manila ..... 89 3/4	<b>Buying.</b>	
Private 30 d/s sight	T/T San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/2	4 m's. L/O ..... 1/10 1/2	<b>SUBSIDIARY COINS.</b>
T/T Singapore ..... 78 1/2	Demand New York 44	4 m's. D.P. ..... 1/10 1/2	Discount per \$100:
T/T Japan ..... 89 3/4	T/T Java ..... 111 1/4	30 d/s. S'ney & M. 1/10 1/2	Chinese ..... 20 cts. pieces \$18 3/4
T/T India ..... 236 3/4	T/T Marks ..... Nom.	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/2	Chinese ..... 10 ..... \$19 1/4
	Demand Germany ..... —	4 m's. Marks ..... Nom.	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$15
		4 m's. France ..... 2.42 1/2	Hongkong 10 ..... \$15 3/8

## BANKS

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:  
60, Wall Street, New York  
LONDON OFFICE:  
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

## BRANCHES

BOMBAY, LONDON,  
CALCUTTA, MANILA,  
CANTON, PANAMA,  
CEBU, PEKING,  
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,  
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,  
KOBE, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... 4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000  
All kinds of FOREIGN &  
LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS  
transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened  
and FIXED DEPOSITS  
received at rates to be ascertained  
on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.  
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000  
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund " 19,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.  
Agents at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, Peking, San Francisco, Seoul, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.  
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be  
obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

## NOTES.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)  
The Office of  
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF  
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,  
Undertaken and Executed:  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

## TIM TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min. 10 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	20.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. 15 Min.
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3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. 15 Min.



